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Edw. T. Ingalls  
J. J.





*R. M. Craig delin.*

*H. Russell sculp.*

*Thump after thump resounds the constant frail  
That seems to swing uncertain and yet falls  
Full on the destined ear*

*Task Book 217*

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY S. A. ODDY, IVY LANE, JUNE, 1814.

**POEMS**  
*By*  
**WILLIAM COWPER ESQ.**  
*in*  
**Two Volumes**  
**VOL. II.**



LONDON.  
*Published by S.A. Oddy Ivy Lane.*  
 1814.

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# THE TASK.

BOOK I.

## THE SOFA.

### THE ARGUMENT.

*Historical deduction of seats, from the stool to the Sofa.—A school-boy's ramble.—A walk in the country.—The scene described.—Rural sounds as well as sights delightful.—Another walk.—Mistake concerning the charms of solitude corrected.—Colonnades commended.—Alcove, and the view from it.—The wilderness.—The grove.—The thrasher.—The necessity and the benefits of exercise.—The works of Nature superior to, and in some instances inimitable by, art.—The wearisomeness of what is commonly called a life of pleasure.—Change of*

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 Exordium.
 

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*scene sometimes expedient.—A common described; and the character of Crazy Kate introduced.—Gipsies.—The blessing of civilized life.—That state most favourable to virtue.—The South Sea islanders compassionated, but chiefly Omai.—His present state of mind supposed.—Civilized life friendly to virtue, but not great cities.—Great cities, and London in particular, allowed their due praise, but censured.—Fete champetre.—The book concludes with a reflection on the fatal effects of dissipation and effeminacy upon our public measures.*

---

**I** SING the Sofa. I who lately sang  
 Truth, Hope, and Charity,\* and touched with awe  
 The solemn chords, and with a trembling hand,  
 Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight,

---

\* See Poems, vol 1.

---

Simplicity of ancient Manners.

---

Now seek repose upon an humbler theme ;  
The theme though humble, yet august and proud  
The occasion—for the Fair commands the song.

Time was, when clothing sumptuous or for use,  
Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.  
As yet black breeches were not ; satin smooth,  
Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile ;  
The hardy chief upon the rugged rock  
Washed by the sea, or on the gravelly bank  
Thrown up by wintry torrents roaring loud,  
Fearless of wrong, reposed his weary strength.  
Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next  
The birth-day of invention : weak at first,  
Dull in design, and clumsy to perform.  
Joint stools were then created ; on three legs  
Upborne they stood. Three legs upholding firm  
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.  
On such a stool immortal Alfred sat,  
And swayed the sceptre of his infant realms :  
And such in ancient halls, and mansions drear,

---

Origin of Chairs.

---

May still be seen ; bat perforated sore,  
And drilled in holes, the solid oak is found,  
By worms voracious eating through and through,  
At length a generation more refined  
Improved the simple plan ; made three legs four,  
Gave them a twisted form vermicular,  
And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuffed,  
Induced a splendid cover, green and blue,  
Yellow and red, of tapestry richly wrought  
And woven close, or needle-work sublime,  
There might ye see the piony spread wide,  
The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass,  
Lap-dog and lambkin with black staring eyes,  
And parrots with twin cherries in their beak.

Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright  
With Nature's varnish ; severed into stripes,  
That interlaced each other, these supplied  
Of texture firm a lattice-work, that braced  
The new machine, and it became a chair,  
But restless was the chair ; the back erect

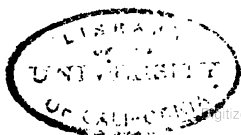


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History of Chairs, continued.

---

Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease;  
The slippery seat betrayed the sliding part,  
That pressed it, and the feet hung dangling down,  
Anxious in vain to find the distant floor.  
These for the rich: the rest, whom fate had placed  
In modest mediocrity, content  
With base materials, sat on well-tanned hides,  
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,  
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,  
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fixt,  
If cushion might be called what harder seemed  
Than the firm oak, of which the frame was formed.  
No want of timber then was felt or feared  
In Albion's happy isle. The lumber stood  
Ponderous and fixt by its own massy weight:  
But elbows still were wanting; these, some say,  
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived;  
And some ascribe the invention to a priest  
Burly and big, and studious of his ease.  
But rude at first, and not with easy slope



---

Origin of the Sofa.

---

Receding wide, they pressed against the ribs,  
And bruised the side, and, elevated high,  
Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears.  
Long time elapsed or ever our rugged sires  
Complained, though incommodiously pent in,  
And ill at ease behind. The ladies first  
'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex.  
Ingenious fancy, never better pleased  
Then when employed to accommodate the fair,  
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised  
The soft settee; one elbow at each end,  
And in the midst an elbow it received,  
United yet divided, twain at once.  
So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne,  
And so two citizens who take the air,  
Close packed, and smiling, in a chaise and one.  
But relaxation of the languid frame,  
By soft recumbency of outstretched limbs,  
Was bliss reserved for happier days. So slow  
The growth of what is excellent; so hard

---

Superior Accommodation of the Sofa.

---

To attain perfection in this nether world,  
Thus first necessity invented stools,  
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,  
And luxury the accomplished sofa last.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick,  
Whom snoring, she disturbs. As sweetly he,  
Who quits the coach-box at the midnight hour  
To sleep within the carriage more secure,  
His legs depending at the open door.  
Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk ;  
The tedious rector drawing o'er his head ;  
And sweet the clerk below. But neither sleep  
Of lazy nurse, who snores the sick man dead,  
Nor his, who quits the box at midnight hour  
To slumber in the carriage more secure,  
Nor sleep enjoyed by curate in his desk,  
Nor yet the dozings of the clerk, are sweet,  
Compared with the repose the sofa yields.

Oh may I live exempted (while I live  
Guiltless of pampered appetite obscene)

---

A School-boy's Ramble.

---

From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe  
Of libertine excess. The sofa suits  
The gouty limb, 'tis true; but gouty limb,  
Though on a sofa, may I never feel:  
For I have loved the rural walk through lanes  
Of grassy swarth, close cropt by nibbling sheep,  
And skirted thick with intertexture firm  
Of thorny boughs; have loved the rural walk  
O'er hills, through valleys, and by rivers' brink,  
Ever since a truant boy I passed my bounds  
To enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames;  
And still remember, nor without regret,  
Of hours, that sorrow since has much endeared,  
How oft, my slice of pocket store consumed,  
Still hungering, penniless, and far from home,  
\* I fed on scarlet hips, and stony haws,  
Or blushing crabs, or berries, that imboss  
The bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere.  
Hard fare! but such as boyish appetite  
Disdains not; nor the palate, undepraved

# THE SOFA.

---

Youth and Age contrasted.

---

By culinary arts, unsavoury deems,  
No sofa then awaited my return;  
Nor sofa then I needed. Youth repairs  
His wasted spirits quickly, by long toil  
Incurring short fatigue: and, though our years,  
As life declines, speed rapidly away,  
And not a year but pilfers as he goes  
Some youthful grace, that age would gladly keep;  
A tooth or auburn lock, and by degrees  
Their length and colour from the locks they spare;  
The elastic spring of an unwearied foot,  
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence;  
That play of lungs, inhaling and again  
Respiring freely the fresh air, that makes  
Swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me,  
Mine have not pilfered yet; nor yet impaired  
My relish of fair prospect; scenes that soothed  
Or charmed me young, no longer young, I find  
Still soothing, and of power to charm me still.  
And witness, dear companion of my walks,

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Friendship long continued.

---

Whose arm this twentieth winter I perceive  
Fast locked in mine, with pleasure such as love,  
Confirmed by long experience of thy worth  
And well-tried virtues, could alone inspire—  
Witness a joy that thou hast doubled long.  
Thou knowest my praise of nature most sincere,  
And that my raptures are not conjured up  
To serve occasions of poetic pomp,  
But genuine, and art partner of them all.  
•How oft upon yon eminence our pace  
Has slackened to a pause; and we have borne  
The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew;  
While admiration feeding at the eye,  
And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.  
Thence with what pleasure have we just discerned  
The distant plough slow moving, and beside  
His labouring team, that swerved not from the track,  
The sturdy swain diminished to a boy!  
Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain  
Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,

---

Rural Prospects.

---

Conducts the eye along his sinuous course  
Delighted. There, fast rooted in their bank,  
Stand, never overlooked, our favourite elms,  
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut ;  
While far beyond, and overthwart the stream  
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,  
The sloping land recedes into the clouds ;  
Displaying on its varied side the grace  
Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,  
Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells  
Just undulates upon the listening ear,  
Groves, heaths, and smoking villages, remote.  
Scenes must be beautiful, which daily viewed  
Please daily, and whose novelty survives  
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.  
Praise justly due to those that I describe.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,  
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore  
The tone of languid Nature. Mighty winds,  
That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood

---

**Rural Scenery.**

---

Of ancient growth, make music not unlike  
The dash of ocean on his winding shore,  
And lull the spirit while they fill the mind;  
Unnumbered branches waving in the blast,  
And all their leaves fast fluttering, all at once.  
Nor less composure waits upon the roar  
Of distant floods, or on the softer voice  
Of neighbouring fountain, or of rills that slip  
Through the cleft rock, and chiming as they fall  
Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length  
In matted grass, that with a livelier green  
Betrays the secret of their silent course.  
Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,  
But animated nature sweeter still,  
To soothe and satisfy the human ear.  
Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one  
The live-long night: nor these alone, whose note,  
Nice fingered art must emulate in vain,  
But cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime  
In still repeated circles, screaming loud,



---

The Weather-House.

---

The jay, the pie, and even the boding owl,  
That hails the rising moon, have charms for me.  
Sounds inharmonious in themselves, and harsh,  
Yet heard in scenes where peace for ever reigns,  
And only there, please highly for their sake.

Peace to the artist, whose ingenious thought  
Devised the weather-house, that useful toy!  
Fearless of humid air, and gathering rains,  
Forth steps the man—an emblem of myself!  
More delicate his timorous mate retires.  
When Winter soaks the fields, and female feet,  
Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay,  
Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,  
The task of new discoveries falls on me.  
At such a season, and with such a charge,  
Once went I forth; and found, till then unknown,  
A cottage, whither oft we since repair:  
'Tis perched upon the green hill top, but close  
Environed with a ring of branching elms,  
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen

---

The Peasant's Nest.

---

Peeps at the vale below ; so thick beset  
With foilage of such dark redundant growth,  
I called the low-roofed lodge, the *peasant's nest*.  
And hidden as it is, and far remote  
From such unpleasing sounds as haunt the ear  
In village or in town, the bay of curs  
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,  
And infants clamorous whether pleased or pained,  
Oft have I wished the peaceful covert mine.  
Here, I have said, at least I should possess  
The poet's treasure, silence, and indulge  
The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure.  
Vain thought ! The dweller in that still retreat  
Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.  
Its elevated scite forbids the wretch  
To drink sweet waters of the chrystal well !  
He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,  
And, heavy-laden, brings his beverage home,  
Far fetched and little worth ; nor seldom waits,  
Dependant on the baker's punctual call,

---

Inconvenience of retired Abodes.

---

To hear his creaking panniers at the door,  
Angry and sad, and his last crust consumed.  
So farewell envy of the *peasant's nest!*  
If solitude make scant the means of life,  
Society for me!—Thou seeming sweet,  
Be still a pleasing object in my view;  
My visit still, but never mine abode.

Not distant far, a length of colonnade  
Invites us. Monument of ancient taste,  
Now scorned, but worthy of a better fate.  
Our fathers knew the value of a screen  
From sultry suns: and in their shaded walks  
And long protracted bowers; enjoyed at noon  
The gloom and coolness of declining day.  
We bear our shades about us; self-deprived  
Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread,  
And range an Indian waste without a tree.  
Thanks to Benevolus\*—he spares me yet

---

\* John Courtney Throckmorton, Esq. of Weston Underwood.

---

The Alcove.

---

These chestnuts ranged in corresponding lines ;  
And though himself so polished, still reprieves  
The obsolete prolixity of shade.

Descending now ( but cautious, lest too fast )  
A sudden steep, upon a rustic bridge  
We pass a gulph, in which the willows dip  
Their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink.  
Hence, ankle deep in moss and flowery thyme,  
We mount again, and feel at every step  
Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,  
Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil.  
He not unlike the great ones of mankind,  
Disfigures earth : and, plotting in the dark,  
*marvel* Toils much to earn a monumental pile,  
That may record the mischiefs he has done.

The summit gained, behold the proud alcove  
That crowns it ! yet not all its pride secures  
The grand retreat from injuries impressed  
By rural carvers, who with knives deface  
The pannels, leaving an obscure, rude name

---

Rural Prospects.

---

In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss,  
So strong the zeal to immortalize himself  
Beats in the breast of man, that even a few  
Few transient years, won from the abyss abhorred  
Of blank oblivion, seem a glorious prize,  
And even to a clown. Now roves the eye;  
And posted on this speculative height,  
Exults in its command. The sheep-fold here  
Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.  
At first progressive as a stream, they seek  
The middle field; but, scattered by degrees,  
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.  
There from the sun-burnt hayfield homeward creeps  
The loaded wain; while, lightened of its charge,  
The wain that meets it passes swiftly by;  
The boorish driver leaning o'er his team  
Vociferous, and impatient of delay.  
Nor less attractive is the woodland scene,  
Diversified with trees of every growth,  
Alike, yet various. Here the grey smooth trunks

---

Rural Scenery.

---

Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly shine,  
Within the twilight of their distant shades ;  
There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood  
Seems sunk, and shortened to its topmost boughs.  
No tree in all the grove but has its charms,  
Though each its hue peculiar ; paler some,  
And of a wannish grey ; the willow such,  
And poplar, that with silver lines his leaf,  
And ash far stretching his umbrageous arm ;  
Of deeper green the elm ; and deeper still,  
Lord of the woods, the long surviving oak.  
Some glossy leaved, and shining in the sun,  
The maple, and the beech, of oily nuts  
Prolific, and the lime at dewy eve  
Diffusing odours : nor unnoted pass  
The sycamore, capricious in attire,  
Now green, now tawny, and, ere autumn yet  
Have changed the woods, in scarlet honours bright.  
O'er these, but far beyond, (a spacious map  
Of hill and valley interposed between,)

---

Rural Scenery.

---

The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land,  
Now glitters in the sun, and now retires,  
As bashful, yet impatient to be seen.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,  
And such the re-ascent: between them weeps  
A little Naiad her impoverished urn,  
All summer long, which winter fills again.  
The folded gates would bar my progress now,  
But that the lord \* of this enclosed demesne,  
Communicative of the good he owns,  
Admits me to a share; the guiltless eye  
Commits no wrong, nor wastes what it enjoys.  
Refreshing change! where now the blazing sun?  
By short transition we have lost his glare,  
And stepped at once into a cooler clime.  
Ye fallen avenues! once more I mourn  
Your fate unmerited, once more rejoice  
That yet a remnant of your race survives.

---

\* See the foregoing Note.

---

The Thrasher.

---

How airy and how light the graceful arch!  
Yet awful as the consecrated roof  
Re-echoing pious anthems; while beneath,  
The chequered earth seems restless as a flood  
Brushed by the wind. So sportive is the light  
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,  
Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,  
And darkening and enlightening, as the leaves  
Play wanton, every moment, every spot.

And now, with nerves new-brac'd and spirits cheer'd  
We tread the wilderness, whose well-rolled walks,  
With curvature of slow and easy sweep—  
Deception innocent—give ample space  
To narrow bounds. The grove receives us next:  
Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms  
We may discern the thrasher at his task.  
Thump after thump resounds the constant flail,  
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls  
Full on the destined ear. Wide flies the chaff,  
The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist



---

Exercise necessary to Health.

---

Of atoms, sparkling in the noon-day beam.  
Come hither, ye that press your beds of down,  
And sleep not ; see him sweating o'er his bread  
Before he eats it.—'Tis the primal curse,  
But softened into mercy ; made the pledge  
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

By ceaseless action all that is subsists.  
Constant rotation of the unwearied wheel  
That nature rides upon maintains her health,  
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads  
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.  
Its own revolvency upholds the world.  
Winds from all quarters agitate the air,  
And fit the limpid element for use,  
Else noxious : oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams,  
All feel the freshening impulse, and are cleansed  
By restless undulation : even the oak  
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm :  
He seems indeed indignant, and to feel  
The impression of the blast with proud disdain,

---

The Sedentary and Laborious contrasted.

---

Frowning, as if in his unconscious arm  
He held the thunder: but the monarch owes  
His firm stability to what he scorns,  
More fixed below, the more disturbed above.  
The law, by which all creatures else are bound,  
Binds man, the lord of all. Himself derives  
No mean advantage from a kindred cause,  
From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease.  
The sedentary stretch their lazy length  
When custom bids, but no refreshment find,  
For none they need: the languid eye, the cheek  
Deserted of its bloom, the flaccid, shrunk,  
And withered muscle, and the vapid soul,  
Reproach their owner with that love of rest,  
To which he forfeits even the rest he loves.  
Not such the alert and active. Measure life  
By its true worth, the comforts it affords,  
And theirs alone seems worthy of the name.  
Good health, and, its associate in the most,  
Good temper; spirits prompt to undertake,

---

**Vigorous Old Age of the Laborious.**

---

And not soon spent, though in an arduous task ;  
The powers of fancy and strong thought are theirs ;  
Even age itself seems privileged in them,  
With clear exemption from its own defects.  
A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front  
The veteran shows, and gracing a grey beard  
With youthful smiles, descends toward the grave  
Sprightly, and old almost without decay.

Like a coy maiden, ease, when courted most,  
Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine  
Who oftenest sacrifice are favoured least.  
The love of Nature and the scenes she draws,  
Is Nature's dictate. Strange, there should be found,  
Who self-imprisoned in their proud saloons,  
Renounce the odours of the open field  
For the unscented fictions of the loom ;  
Who, satisfied with only pencilled scenes,  
Prefer to the performance of a God,  
The inferior wonders of an artist's hand !  
Lovely indeed the mimic works of art ;

---

Scenes of Nature please beyond the Powers of Fiction.

---

But Nature's works far lovelier. I admire,  
None more admires, the painter's magic skill,  
Who shews me that which I shall never see,  
Conveys a distant country into mine,  
And throws Italian light on English walls:  
But imitative strokes can do no more  
Than please the eye—sweet Nature's every sense.  
The air salubrious of her lofty hills,  
The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales,  
And music of her woods—no words of man  
May rival these; these all bespeak a power  
Peculiar, and exclusively her own.  
Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast;  
'Tis free to all—'tis every day renewed;  
Who scorns it starves deservedly at home.  
He does not scorn it, who, imprisoned long  
In some unwholesome dungeon, and a prey  
To sallow sickness, which the vapours, dank  
And clammy, of his dark abode have bred,  
Escapes at last to liberty and light;

---

Retirement recommended.

---

His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue ;  
His eye relumines its extinguished fires ;  
He walks, he leaps, he runs—is winged with joy,  
And riots in the sweets of every breeze;  
He does not scorn it, who has long endured  
A fever's agonies, and fed on drugs ;  
Nor yet the mariner, his blood inflamed  
With acrid salts ; his very heart athirst  
To gaze at nature in her gay array,  
Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possessed  
With visions prompted by intense desire :  
Fair fields appear below, such as he left  
Far distant, such as he would die to find—  
He seeks them headlong, and is seen no more.

The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns ;  
The lowering eye, the petulance, the frown,  
And sullen sadness, that o'ershade, distort,  
And mar the face of beauty, when no cause  
For such immeasurable woe appears,  
These Flora banishes, and gives the fair

---

Effects of Satiety.

---

Sweet smiles, and bloom less transient than her own.  
It is the constant revolution, stale  
And tasteless, of the same repeated joys,  
That palls and satiates, and makes languid life  
A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down.  
Health suffers, and the spirits ebb; the heart  
Recoils from its own choice—at the full feast  
Is famished—finds no music in the song,  
No smartness in the jest; and wonders why.  
Yet thousands still desire to journey on,  
Though halt, and weary of the path they tread.  
The paralytic, who can hold her cards,  
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand  
To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort  
Her mingled suits and sequences; and sits,  
Spectatress both and spectacle, a sad  
And silent cypher, while her proxy plays.  
Others are dragged into the crowded room  
Between supporters; and, once seated, sit,  
Through downright inability to rise,

---

Love of Life.

---

Till the stout bearers lift the corpse again.  
These speak a loud memento. Yet even these  
Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he  
That overhangs a torrent to a twig.  
They love it, and yet loath it; fear to die,  
Yet scorn the purposes for which they live.  
Then wherefore not renounce them?—No, the dread,  
The slavish dread of solitude, that breeds  
Reflection and remorse, the fear of shame,  
And their inveterate habits, all forbid.

Whom call we gay? That honour has been long  
The boast of mere pretenders to the name.  
The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,  
That dries his feathers, saturate with dew,  
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams  
Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest.  
The peasant too, a witness of his song,  
Himself a songster, is as gay as he.  
But save me from the gaiety of those,  
Whose head-aches nail them to a noon-day bed;

---

Pleasures of Variety.

---

And save me too from theirs, whose haggard eyes  
Flash desperation, and betray their pangs  
For property stripped off by cruel chance;  
From gaiety, that fills the bones with pain,  
The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe:  
The earth was made so various, that the mind  
Of desultory man, studious of change,  
And pleased with novelty, might be indulged.  
Prospects, however lovely, may be seen  
Till half their beauties fade; the weary sight,  
Too well acquainted with their smiles, slides off  
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.  
Then snug enclosures in the sheltered vale,  
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,  
Delight us; happy to renounce awhile,  
Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,  
That such short absence may endear it more.  
Then forests, or the savage rock, may please,  
That hides the sea-mew in his hollow clefts  
Above the reach of man. His hoary head,



---

Crazy Kate.

---

Conspicuous many a league, the mariner  
Bound homeward, and in hope already there,  
Greets with three cheers exulting. At his waist  
A girdle of half-withered shrubs he shows,  
And at his feet the baffled billows die.  
The common, overgrown with fern, and rough  
With prickly gorse, that shapeless and deformed  
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,  
And decks itself with ornaments of gold,  
Yields no unpleasing ramble; there the turf  
Smells fresh, and rich in odoriferous herbs  
And fungous fruits of earth; regales the sense  
With luxury of unexpected sweets.

There often wanders one, whom better days  
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimmed  
With lace, and hat with splendid ribband bound.  
A serving maid was she, and fell in love  
With one who left her, went to sea and died.  
Her fancy followed him through foaming waves  
To distant shores; and she would sit and weep

---

Gipsies.

---

At what a sailor suffers; fancy too,  
Delusive most where warmest wishes are,  
Would oft anticipate his glad return,  
And dream of transports she was not to know.  
She heard the doleful tidings of his death—  
And never smiled again! and now she roams  
The dreary waste; there spends the livelong day,  
And there, unless when charity forbids,  
The livelong night. A tattered apron hides,  
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown  
More tattered still; and both but ill conceal  
A bosom heaved with never-ceasing sighs,  
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,  
And hoards them in her sleeve; but needful food,  
Tho' pressed with hunger oft, or comelier clothes,  
Tho' pinched with cold, asks never.—Kate is crazed.  
I see a column of slow-rising smoke  
O'ertop the lofty wood, that skirts the wild.  
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat  
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung

---

Gipsies.

---

Between two poles upon a stick transverse,  
Receives the morsel—flesh obscene of dog,  
Or vermin, or at best of cock purloined  
From his accustomed perch. Hard-faring race!  
They pick their fuel out of every hedge,  
Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves un-  
quenched

The spark of life. The sportive wind blows wide  
Their fluttering rags, and shews a tawny skin,  
The vellum of the pedigree they claim.  
Great skill have they in palmistry, and more  
To conjure clean away the gold they touch,  
Conveying worthless dross into its place;  
Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal.  
Strange! that a creature rational, and cast  
In human mould, should brutalize by choice  
His nature; and though capable of arts,  
By which the world might profit, and himself,  
Self banished from society, prefer  
Such squalid sloth to honourable toil!

---

*Advantages of Society.*

---

Yet even these, though feigning sickness, oft  
They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,  
And vex their flesh with artificial sores,  
Can change their whine into a mirthful note,  
When safe occasion offers ; and with dance  
And music of the bladder and the bag,  
Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound.  
Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy  
The houseless rovers of the sylvan world ;  
And breathing wholesome air, and wandering much,  
Need other physic none to heal the effects  
Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold.

Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd  
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure,  
Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside  
His fierceness ; having learnt, though slow to learn,  
The manners and the arts of civil life.  
His wants indeed are many ; but supply  
Is obvious, placed within the easy reach  
Of temperate wishes and industrious hands.

---

**Civilized Life contrasted with the Savage.**

---

Here virtue thrives as in her proper soil :  
Not rude and surly, and beset with thorns,  
And terrible to sight, as when she springs  
( If e'er she springs spontaneous ) in remote  
And barbarous climes, where violence prevails,  
And strength is lord of all ; but gentle, kind,  
By culture tamed, by liberty refreshed,  
And all her fruits by radiant truth matured.  
War and the chase engross the savage whole ;  
War followed for revenge, or to supplant  
The envied tenants of some happier spot :  
The chase for sustenance, precarious trust !  
His hard condition with severe constraint  
Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth  
Of wisdom, proves a school, in which he learns  
Sly circumvention, unrelenting hate,  
Mean self-attachment, and scarce aught beside.  
Thus fare the shivering natives of the north,  
And thus the rangers of the western world,  
Where it advances far into the deep,

---

Newly discovered Island.

---

Towards the Antarctic. E'en the favoured isles  
So lately found, although the constant sun  
Cheer all their seasons with a grateful smile,  
Can boast but little virtue ; and inert  
Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain  
In manners—victims of luxurious ease.  
These therefore I can pity, placed remote  
From all that science traces, art invents,  
Or inspiration teaches ; and enclosed  
In boundless oceans, never to be passed  
By navigators uninformed as they,  
Or ploughed perhaps by British bark again.  
But far beyond the rest, and with most cause,  
Thee, gentle savage ! \* whom no love of thee  
Or thine, but curiosity perhaps,  
Or else vain glory, prompted us to draw  
Forth from thy native bowers, to shew thee here  
With what superior skill we can abuse

---

Omai.

---

Omai.

---

The gifts of Providence, and squander life.  
The dream is past ; and thou hast found again  
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,  
And homestall thatched with leaves. But hast thou  
found

Their former charms? And having seen our state,  
Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp  
Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports,  
And heard our music, are thy simple friends,  
Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights,  
As dear to thee as once? And have thy joys  
Lost nothing by comparison with ours?  
Rude as thou art, (for we returned thee rude  
And ignorant, except of outward show)  
I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart  
And spiritless, as never to regret  
Sweets tasted here, and left as soon as known.  
Methinks I see thee straying on the beach,  
And asking of the surge, that bathes thy foot,  
If ever it has washed our distant shore.

---

Omai.

---

I see thee weep, and thine are honest tears,  
A patriot's for his country: thou art sad  
At thought of her forlorn and abject state,  
From which no power of thine can raise her up.  
Thus fancy paints thee, and though apt to err,  
Perhaps errs little when she paints thee thus.  
She tells me too, that duly every morn  
Thou climbest the mountain top, with eager eye  
Exploring far and wide the watery waste  
For sight of ship from England. Every speck  
Seen in the dim horizon turns thee pale  
With conflict of contending hopes and fears.  
But comes at last the dull and dusky eve,  
And sends thee to thy cabin, well prepared  
To dream all night of what the day denied.  
Alas! expect it not. We found no bait  
To tempt us in thy country. Doing good,  
Disinterested good, is not our trade.  
We travel far, 'tis true, but not for nought;  
And must be bribed to compass earth again



---

Licentiousness of great Cities.

---

By other hopes and richer fruits than yours.

But though true worth and virtue, in the mild  
And genial soil of cultivated life

Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there,

Yet not in cities oft; in proud, and gay,

And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow,

As to a common and most noisome sewer,

The dregs and feculence of every land.

In cities foul example on most minds

Begets its likeness. Rank abundance breeds

In gross and pampered cities sloth, and lust,

And wantonness, and gluttonous excess.

In cities vice is hidden with most ease,

Or seen with least reproach; and virtue, taught

By frequent lapse, can hope no triumph there

Beyond the achievement of successful flight.

I do confess them nurseries of the arts

In which they flourish most; where, in the beams

Of warm encouragement, and in the eye

Of public note, they reach their perfect size.

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London the Nursery of Arts,

---

---

Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaimed  
The fairest capital in all the world,  
By riot and incontinence the worst.  
There, touched by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes  
A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees  
All her reflected features. Bacon there  
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,  
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.  
Nor does the chissel occupy alone  
The powers of sculpture, but the style as much ;  
Each province of her art her equal care.  
With nice incision of her guided steel  
She ploughs a brazen field, and clothes a soil  
So steril with what charms soe'er she will,  
The richest scenery and the loveliest forms.  
Where finds philosophy her eagle eye,  
With which she gazes at yon burning disk  
Undazzled, and detects and counts his spots?  
In London: Where her implements exact,  
With which she calculates, computes, and scans

*Amazigh*

---

but not free from Corruption.

---

All distance, motion, magnitude, and now  
Measures an atom, and now girds a world?  
In London. Where has commerce such a mart,  
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so supplied,  
As London—opulent, enlarged, and still  
Increasing, London? Babylon of old  
Not more the glory of the earth than she,  
A more accomplished world's chief glory now.

She has her praise. Now mark a spot or two  
That so much beauty would do well to purge;  
And shew this queen of cities, that so fair  
May yet be foul, so witty, yet not wise,  
It is not seemly, nor of good report,  
That she is slack of discipline; more prompt  
To avenge than to prevent the breach of law:  
That she is rigid in denouncing death  
On petty robbers, and indulges life  
And liberty, and oft-times honour too,  
To speculators of the public gold;  
That thieves at home must hang; but he that puts



---

Town and Country contrasted.

---

Into his overgorged and bloated purse  
The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.  
Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,  
That, through profane and infidel contempt  
Of holy writ, she has presumed to annul  
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,  
The total ordinance and will of God ;  
Advancing fashion to the post of truth,  
And centering all authority in modes  
And customs of her own, till Sabbath rites  
Have dwindled into unrespected forms,  
And knees and hassocks are well nigh divorced.

God made the country, and man made the town.

What wonder then, that health and virtue, gifts,  
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught,  
That life holds out to all, should most abound  
And least be threatened in the fields and groves.  
Possess ye therefore, ye, who borne about  
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue  
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes

---

Dissipation censured.

---

But such as art contrives, possess ye still  
Your element; there only can ye shine;  
There only minds like yours can do no harm.  
Our groves were planted to console at noon  
The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve  
The moon-beam, sliding softly in between  
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,  
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare  
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse  
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound  
Our more harmonious notes: the thrush departs  
Scared, and the offended nightingale is mute.  
There is a public mischief in your mirth;  
It plagues your country. Folly such as yours,  
Graced with a sword, and worthier of a fan,  
Has made, what enemies could ne'er have done,  
Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,  
A mutilated structure soon to fall.

# THE TASK.

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## BOOK II.

### THE TIME-PIECE.

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#### THE ARGUMENT.

*Reflections suggested by the conclusion of the former book.—Peace among the nations recommended, on the ground of their common fellowship in sorrow.—Prodigies enumerated.—Sicilian earthquake.—Man rendered obnoxious to these calamities by sin.—God the agent in them.—The philosophy that stops at secondary causes reproved.—Our own late miscarriages accounted for.—Satirical notice taken of our trips to Fontainebleau.—But the pulpit, not*

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 Reflections on the Times.
 

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*satire, the proper engine of reformation.—The reverend advertiser of engraved sermons.—Petit-maitre parson.—The good preacher.—Pictures of a theatrical clerical coxcomb.—Story-tellers and jesters in the pulpit reproved.—Apostrophe to popular applause.—Retailers of ancient philosophy expostulated with.—Sum of the whole matter.—Effects of sacerdotal mismanagement on the laity.—Their folly and extravagance.—The mischief of profusion.—Profusion itself, with all its consequent evils, ascribed, as to its principal cause, to the want of discipline in the universities.*

---

**O**H for a lodge in some vast wilderness,  
 Some boundless contiguity of shade,  
 Where rumour of oppression and deceit,  
 Of unsuccessful or successful war,  
 Might never reach me more. My ear is pained,  
 My soul is sick with every day's report

---

**Horrors of Slavery;**

---

Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled !  
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,  
It does not feel for man, the natural bond  
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax  
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.  
He finds his fellow guilty of a skin  
Not coloured like his own ; and having power  
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause  
Dooms and devotes him as a lawful prey.  
Lands intersected by a narrow frith  
Abhor each other. Mountains interposed  
Make enemies of nations, who had else  
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.  
Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys ;  
And, worse than all, and most to be deplored  
As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,  
Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat  
With stripes, that mercy with a bleeding heart  
Weeps, when she sees inflicted on a beast.  
Then what is man ? And what man, seeing this,



---

Human Nature degraded by it.

---

And having human feelings, does not blush,  
And hang his head to think himself a man?  
I would not have a slave to till my ground,  
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,  
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth  
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned.  
No: dear as freedom is, and in my heart's  
Just estimation, prized above all price,  
I had much rather be myself the slave;  
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.  
We have no slaves at home—then why abroad?  
And they themselves once ferried o'er the wave  
That parts us, are emancipate and loosed.  
Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs  
Receive our air, that moment they are free;  
They touch our country, and their shackles fall.  
That's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud  
And jealous of the blessing. Spread it then,  
And let it circulate through every vein  
Of all your empire; that where Britain's power

---

Common Calamities should produce

---

Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too.

Sure there is need of social intercourse,  
 Benevolence, and peace, and mutual aid,  
 Between the nations in a world, that seems  
 To toll the death-bell of its own decease,  
 And by the voice of all its elements  
 To preach the general doom.\* When were the  
 winds

Let slip with such a warrant to destroy?  
 When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap  
 Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry?  
 Fires from beneath, and meteors † from above  
 Portentous, unexampled, unexplained,  
 Have kindled beacons in the skies; and the old  
 And crazy earth has had her shaking fits  
 More frequent, and foregone her usual rest.  
 Is it a time to wrangle, when the props

---

\* Alluding to the calamities in Jamaica.

† August 18, 1783.

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Sympathy among Nations.

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---

And pillars of our planet seem to fail,  
And nature\* with a dim and sickly eye  
To wait the close of all? But grant her end  
More distant, and that prophecy demands  
A longer respite, unaccomplished yet;  
Still they are frowning signals, and bespeak  
Displeasure in His breast, who smites the earth  
Or heals it, makes it languish or rejoice.  
And 'tis but seemly, that, where all deserve,  
And stand exposed by common peccancy  
To what no few have felt, there should be peace,  
And brethren in calamity should love.  
Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now  
Lie scattered, where the shapely column stood.  
Her palaces are dust. In all her streets  
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord  
Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show

---

\* Alluding to the fog that covered both Europe and Asia during the whole summer of 1783.

---

Earthquake in Sicily.

---

Suffer a syncope and solemn pause;  
While God performs upon the trembling stage  
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.  
How does the earth receive him?—With what signs  
Of gratulation and delight her King?  
Pours she not all her choicest fruits abroad,  
Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums,  
Disclosing paradise where'er he treads?  
She quakes at his approach. Her hollow womb,  
Conceiving thunders, through a thousand deeps  
And fiery caverns, roars beneath his foot.  
The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke,  
For he has touched them. From the extremest point  
Of elevation down into the abyss  
His wrath is busy, and his frown is felt.  
The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,  
The rivers die into offensive pools,  
And, charged with putrid verdure, breathe a gross  
And mortal nuisance into all the air.  
What solid was, by transformation strange,

---

Earthquakes.

---

Grows fluid ; and the fixed and rooted earth,  
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,  
Or with vertiginous and hideous whirl  
Sucks down its prey insatiable. Immense  
The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs  
And agonies of human and of brute  
Multitudes, fugitive on every side,  
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene  
Migrates uplifted ; and, with all its soil  
Alighting in far distant fields, finds out  
A new possessor, and survives the change.  
Ocean has caught the frenzy, and, upwrought  
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,  
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice  
Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore  
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,  
Upridged so high, and sent on such a charge,  
Possessed an inland scene. Where now the throng  
That pressed the beach, and, hasty to depart,  
Looked to the sea for safety ? They are gone,

---

The Elements subservient to God's Will.

---

Gone with the refluent wave into the deep—  
A prince with half his people! Ancient towers,  
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes,  
Where beauty oft and lettered worth consume  
Life in the unproductive shades of death,  
Fall prone: the pale inhabitants come forth,  
And happy in their unforeseen release  
From all the rigours of restraint, enjoy  
The terrors of the day that sets them free.  
Who then that has thee would not hold thee fast,  
Freedom! whom they that lose thee so regret,  
That e'en a judgment, making way for thee,  
Seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake.

Such evil sin hath wrought; and such a flame  
Kindled in heaven, that it burns down to earth,  
And in the furious inquest that it makes  
On God's behalf, lays waste his fairest works.  
The very elements, though each be meant  
The minister of man, to serve his wants,  
Conspire against him. With his breath he draws

---

Judgments should warn others.

---

A plague into his blood ; and cannot use  
Life's necessary means, but he must die.  
Storms rise to overwhelm him : or, if stormy winds  
Rise not, the waters of the deep shall rise,  
And, needing none assistance of the storm,  
Shall roll themselves ashore, and reach him there.  
The earth shall shake him out of all his holds,  
Or make his house his grave : nor so content,  
Shall counterfeit the motions of the flood,  
And drown him in her dry and dusty gulfs.  
What then !—Were they the wicked above all,  
And we the righteous, whose fast anchored isle  
Moved not, while theirs was rocked, like a light  
skiff,  
The sport of every wave? No: none are clear,  
And none than we more guilty. But where all  
Stand chargeable with guilt, and to the shafts  
Of wrath obnoxious, God may choose his mark :  
May punish, if he please, the less, to warn  
The more malignant. If he spared not them,

---

Every Occurrence regulated by Providence.

---

Tremble and be amazed at ~~thine~~ escape,  
Far guiltier England, ~~lest he spare~~ not thee!  
Happy the man, who sees a God employed  
In all the good and ill that chequer life!  
Resolving all events, with their effects  
And manifold results, into the will  
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.  
Did not his eye rule all things, and intend  
The least of our concerns? (since from the least  
The greatest oft originate) Could chance  
Find place in his dominion, or dispose  
One lawless particle to thwart his plan;  
Then God might be surprised, and unforeseen  
Contingence might alarm him, and disturb  
The smooth and equal course of his affairs.  
This truth, philosophy, though eagle eyed  
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks;  
And, having found his instrument, forgets,  
Or disregards, or, more presumptuous still,  
Denies the power that wields it. God proclaims



---

Second Causes made use of.

---

His hot displeasure against foolish men,  
That live an atheist life : involves the heaven  
In tempests : quits his grasp upon the winds,  
And gives them all their fury : bids a plague  
Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin,  
And putrify the breath of blooming health.  
He calls for famine, and the meagre fiend  
Blows mildew from between his shrivelled lips,  
And taints the golden ear. He springs his mines,  
And desolates a nation at a blast.  
Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells  
Of homogeneal and discordant springs  
And principles ; of causes, how they work  
By necessary laws their sure effects ;  
Of action and re-action. He has found  
The source of the disease that nature feels,  
And bids the world take heart, and banish fear.  
Thou fool ! will thy discovery of the cause  
Suspend the effect, or heal it ? Has not God  
Still wrought by means since first he made the world?

---

Address to England.

---

And did he not of old employ his means  
To drown it? What is his creation less  
Than a capacious reservoir of means  
Formed for his use, and ready at his will?  
Go, dress thine eyes with eye-salve; ask of him,  
Or ask of whomsoever he has taught;  
And learn, though late, the genuine cause of all.

England, with all thy faults, I love thee still—  
My country! and, while yet a nook is left,  
Where English minds and manners may be found,  
Shall be constrained to love thee. Though thy clime  
Be fickle, and thy year most part deformed  
With dripping rains, or withered by a frost,  
I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies,  
And fields without a flower, for warmer France  
With all her vines; nor for Ausonia's groves  
Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bowers.  
To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime  
Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire  
Upon thy foes was never meant my task:

---

Effeminacy censured.

---

But I can feel thy fortunes, and partake  
Thy joys and sorrows, with as true a heart  
As any thunderer there. And I can feel  
Thy follies too; and with a just disdain  
Frown at effeminates, whose very looks  
Reflect dishonour on the land I love.  
How, in the name of soldiership and sense,  
Should England prosper, when such things as  
smooth  
And tender as a girl, all essenced o'er  
With odours, and as profligate as sweet;  
Who sell their laurel for a myrtle wreath,  
And love when they should fight; when such as these  
Presume to lay their hand upon the ark  
Of her magnificent and awful cause?  
Time was, when it was praise and boast enough  
In every clime, and travel where we might,  
That we were born her children. Praise enough  
To fill the ambition of a private man,  
That Chatham's language was his mother tongue,

---

English Worthies.

---

And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own.  
Farewell those honours, and farewell with them  
The hope of such hereafter! They have fallen  
Each in his field of glory; one in arms,  
And one in counsel—Wolfe upon the lap  
Of smiling victory that moment won,  
And Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame!  
They made us many soldiers. Chatham still  
Consulting England's happiness at home,  
Secured it by an unforgiving frown,  
If any wronged her. Wolfe, where'er he fought,  
Put so much of his heart into his act,  
That his example had a magnet's force,  
And all were swift to follow whom all loved.  
Those suns are set. Oh rise some other such!  
Or all that we have left is empty talk  
Of old achievements, and despair of new.

Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float  
Upon the wanton breezes. Strew the deck  
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,

---

Degeneracy of Modern Times.

---

That no rude savour maritime invade  
The nose of nice nobility ! Breathe soft  
Ye clarionets ; and softer still ye flutes ;  
That winds and waters, lulled by magic sounds,  
May bear us smoothly to the Gallic shore !  
True, we have lost an empire—let it pass.  
True ; we may thank the perfidy of France,  
That picked the jewel out of England's crown,  
With all the cunning of an envious shrew.  
And let that pass—'twas but a trick of state !  
A brave man knows no malice, but at once  
Forgets in peace the injuries of war,  
And gives his direst foe a friend's embrace.  
And, shamed as we have been, to the very beard  
Brave and defied, and in our own sea proved  
Too weak for those decisive blows, that once  
Ensured us mastery there, we yet retain  
Some small pre-eminence ; we justly boast  
At least superior jockeyship, and claim  
The honors of the turf as all our own

---

Poetic Labours described.

---

Go then, well worthy of the praise ye seek,  
And shew the shame ye might conceal at home,  
In foreign eyes ! be grooms and win the plate,  
Where once your nobler fathers won a crown !—  
'Tis generous to communicate your skill  
To those that need it. Folly is soon learned :  
And under such preceptors who can fail !

There is a pleasure in poetic pains,  
Which only poets know. The shifts and turns,  
Th' expedients and inventions multiform,  
To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms  
Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win—  
T' arrest the fleeting images that fill  
The mirror of the mind, and hold them fast,  
And force them sit, till he has pencil'd off  
A faithful likeness of the forms he views ;  
Then to dispose his copies with such art,  
That each may find its most propitious light,  
And shine by situation, hardly less  
Than by the labor and the skill it cost ;

---

Satire seldom of effect.

---

Are occupations of the poet's mind  
So pleasing, and that steal away the thought  
With such address from themes of sad import,  
That, lost in his own musings, happy man!  
He feels the anxieties of life, denied  
Their wonted entertainment, all retire.  
Such joys has he that sings. But ah! not such,  
Or seldom such, the hearers of his song.  
Fastidious, or else listless, or perhaps  
Aware of nothing arduous in a task  
They never undertook, they little note  
His dangers or escapes, and haply find  
There least amusement where he found the most.  
But is amusement all? Studios of song,  
And yet ambitious not to sing in vain,  
I would not trifle merely, though the world  
Be loudest in their praise, who do no more.  
Yet what can satire, whether grave or gay?  
It may correct a foible, may chastise  
The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress,

---

The Pulpit the proper Means of Reform.

---

Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch;  
But where are its sublimer trophies found?  
What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaimed  
By rigour, or whom laugh'd into reform?  
Alas! Leviathan is not so tamed:  
Laughed at, he laughs again; and stricken hard  
Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,  
That fears no discipline of human hands.

The pulpit, therefore (and I name it filled  
With solemn awe, that bids me well beware  
With what intent I touch that holy thing)—  
The pulpit (when the satirist has at last,  
Strutting and vapouring in an empty school,  
Spent all his force and made no proselyte)—  
I say the pulpit (in the sober use  
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)  
Must stand acknowledg'd while the world shall stand  
The most important and effectual guard,  
Support, and ornament, of virtue's cause.  
There stands the messenger of truth: there stands  
The legate of the skies!—His theme divine,



---

The Sacred Office abused.

---

His office sacred, his credentials clear.  
By him the violated law speaks out  
Its thunders; and by him, in strains as sweet  
As angels use, the gospel whispers peace.  
He establishes the strong, restores the weak,  
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart,  
And, armed himself in panoply complete  
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms,  
Bright as his own, and trains, by every rule  
Of holy discipline, to glorious war,  
The sacramental host of God's elect!  
Are all such teachers?—Would to heaven all were!  
But hark!—the doctor's voice! fast wedged between  
Two empirics he stands, and with swoln cheeks  
Inspires the news, his trumpet. Keener far  
Than all invective is his bold harangue,  
While through that public organ of report  
He hails the clergy; and, defying shame,  
Announces to the world his own and theirs!  
He teaches those to read, whom schools dismissed,

---

**Theatrical Parson.**

---

And colleges, untaught; sells accent, tone,  
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer  
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands.  
He grinds divinity of other days  
Down into modern use; transforms old print  
To zig-zag manuscript, and cheats the eyes  
Of gallery critics by a thousand arts.  
Are there who purchase of the doctor's ware?  
Oh, name it not in Gath!—it cannot be,  
That grave and learned clerks should need such aid.  
He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll,  
Assuming thus a rank unknown before—  
Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church!  
I venerate the man, whose heart is warm,  
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose  
life  
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof  
That he is honest in the sacred cause.  
To such I render more than mere respect,  
Whose actions say that they respect themselves.

---

*The Petit Maitre Divine.*

---

But loose in morals, and in manners vain,  
In conversation frivolous, in dress  
Extreme, at once rapacious and profuse ;  
Frequent in park with lady at his side,  
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes ;  
But rare at home, and never at his books,  
Or with his pen, save when he scrawls a card ;  
Constant at routs, familiar with a round  
Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor ;  
Ambitious of preferment for its gold,  
And well prepared, by ignorance and sloth,  
By infidelity and love of world,  
To make God's work a sinecure ; a slave  
To his own pleasures and his patron's pride :  
From such apostles, oh ye mitred heads,  
Preserve the church ! and lay not careless hands  
On sculls that cannot teach and will not learn.

Would I describe a preacher, such as Paul,  
Were he on earth, would hear, approve, and own,  
Paul should himself direct me. I would trace

---

Qualities becoming a Preacher.

---

His master-strokes, and draw from his design.  
I would express him simple, grave, sincere ;  
In doctrine uncorrupt ; in language plain,  
And plain in manner ! decent, solemn, chaste,  
And natural in gesture ; much impressed  
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,  
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds  
May feel it too ; affectionate in look,  
And tender in address, as well becomes  
A messenger of grace to guilty men.  
Behold the picture !—Is it like ?—Like whom?  
The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,  
And then skip down again ; pronounce a text ;  
Cry—hem ; and reading what they never wrote,  
Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,  
And with a well-bred whisper close the scene !

In man or woman, but far most in man,  
And most of all in man that ministers  
And serves the altar, in my soul I loath  
All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn ;

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Divine Simplicity required in a Preacher.

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Object of my implacable disgust.

What !—will a man play tricks, will he indulge

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,

And just proportion, fashionable mien,

And pretty face, in presence of his God?

Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes,

As with the di'mond on his lily hand,

And play his brilliant parts before my eyes,

When I am hungry for the bread of life?

He mocks his Maker, prostitutes and shames

His noble office, and, instead of truth,

Displaying his own beauty, starves his flock!

Therefore, avaunt all attitude, and stare,

And start theatric, practised at the glass!

I seek divine simplicity in him

Who handles things divine; and all besides,

Though learn'd with labor, and though much ad-

By curious eyes and judgments ill-inform'd, [mir'd

To me is odious as the nasal twang

Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,

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Defects of the Ministry.

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Misled by custom, strain celestial themes  
Through the prest nostril, spectacle-bestrid.  
Some, decent in demeanor while they preach,  
That task perform'd, relapse into themselves ;  
And, having spoken wisely, at the close  
Grow wanton, and give proof to ev'ry eye—  
Whoe'er was edified, themselves were not !  
Forth comes the pocket-mirror.—First we stroke  
An eye-brow ; next, compose a straggling lock ;  
Then with an air, most gracefully perform'd,  
Fall back into our seat, extend an arm,  
And lay it at its ease with gentle care,  
With handkerchief in hand depending low :  
The better hand, more busy, gives the nose  
Its bergamot, or aids th' indebted eye  
With op'ra glass, to watch the moving scene,  
And recognize the slow-retiring fair.—  
Now this is fulsome ; and offends me more  
Than in a churchman slovenly neglect  
And rustic coarseness would. An heav'nly mind

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Requisites in a Divine.

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May be indiff'rent to her house of clay,  
And slight the hovel as beneath her care ;  
But how a body so fantastic, trim,  
And quaint, in its deportment and attire,  
Can lodge an heav'nly mind—demands a doubt.

He that negotiates between God and man,  
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns  
Of judgment and of mercy, should beware  
Of lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful  
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul ;  
To break a jest, when pity would inspire  
Pathetic exhortation ; and t' address  
The skittish fancy with facetious tales,  
When sent with God's commission to the heart !  
So did not Paul. Direct me to a quip  
Or merry turn in all he ever wrote,  
And I consent you take it for your text,  
Your only one, till sides and benches fail.  
No : he was serious in a serious cause,

---

**Popular Applause.**

---

And understood too well the weighty terms  
That he had ta'en in charge. He would not stoop  
To conquer those by jocular exploits,  
Whom truth and soberness assail'd in vain.

Oh, popular applause ! what heart of man  
Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms ?  
The wisest and the best feel urgent need  
Of all their caution in thy gentlest gales ;  
But, swell'd into a gust—who then, alas !  
With all his canvass set, and inexpert,  
And therefore heedless, can withstand thy pow'r ?  
Praise from the rival lips of toothless, bald  
Decrepitude ; and in the looks of lean  
And craving poverty ; and in the bow  
Respectful of the smutch'd artificer ;  
Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb  
The bias of the purpose. How much more,  
Pour'd forth by beauty splendid and polite,  
In language soft as adoration breathes ?



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Ancient Inquiries.

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Ah, spare your idol ! think him human still.  
Charms he may have, but he has frailties too !  
Doet not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.

All truth is from the sempiternal source  
Of light divine. But Egypt, Greece, and Rome,  
Drew from the stream below. More favour'd, we  
Drink, when we choose it, at the fountain head.  
To them it flow'd much mingled and defil'd  
With hurtful error, prejudice, and dreams  
Illusive of philosophy, so call'd,  
But falsely. Sages after sages strove  
In vain to filter off a crystal draught  
Pure from the lees which often more enhanc'd  
The thirst than slak'd it, and not seldom bred  
Intoxication and delirium wild.  
In vain they push'd inquiry to the birth [man ?  
And spring time of the world ; ask'd, Whence is  
Why form'd at all ? and wherefore as he is ?  
Where must he find his Maker ? with what rites

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Contemplation of Man.

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Adore him? Will he hear, accept, and bless?  
Or does he sit regardless of his works?  
Has man within him an immortal seed?  
Or does the tomb take all? If he survive  
His ashes, where? and in what weal or woe?  
Knots worthy of solution, which alone  
A Deity could solve. Their answers, vague,  
And all at random, fabulous, and dark,  
Left them as dark themselves. Their rules of life,  
Defective and unsanction'd, prov'd too weak  
To bind the roving appetite, and lead  
Blind nature to a God not yet reveal'd.  
'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,  
Explains all mysteries, except her own,  
And so illuminates the path of life,  
That fools discover it, and stray no more.  
Now tell me, dignified and sapient sir,  
My man of morals, nurtur'd in the shades  
Of Academus—is this false or true?  
Is Christ the abler teacher, or the schools?

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Weaknesses of the Pastor.

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If Christ, then why resort at ev'ry turn  
To Athens or to Rome, for wisdom short  
Of man's occasions, when in him reside  
Grace, knowledge, comfort—an unfathom'd store?  
How oft when Paul has serv'd us with a text,  
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preach'd !  
Men that, if now alive, would sit content  
And humble learners of a Saviour's worth,  
Preach it who might. Such was their love of truth,  
Their thirst of knowledge, and their candour too !

And thus it is.—The pastor, either vain  
By nature, or by flatt'ry made so, taught  
To gaze at his own splendour, and t'exalt  
Absurdly, not his office, but himself ;  
Or unenlighten'd, and too proud to learn ;  
Or vicious, and not therefore apt to teach ;  
Perverting often, by the stress of lewd  
And loose example, whom he should instruct ;  
Exposes, and holds up to broad disgrace,

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Effect upon the Congregation.

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The noblest function, and discredits much  
The brightest truths that man has ever seen.  
For ghostly counsel ; if it either fall  
Below the exigence, or be not back'd  
With show of love, at least with hopeful proof  
Of some sincerity on th' giver's part ;  
Or be dishonour'd, in th' exterior form  
And mode of its conveyance, by such tricks  
As move derision, or by foppish airs  
And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down  
The pulpit to the level of the stage :  
Drops from the lips a disregarded thing.  
The weak perhaps are mov'd, but are not taught,  
While prejudice in men of stronger minds  
Takes deeper root, confirm'd by what they see.  
A relaxation of religion's hold  
Upon the roving and untutor'd heart  
Soon follows, and, the curb of conscience snapt,  
The laity run wild.—But do they now ?  
Note their extravagance, and be convinc'd.

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A Monitor described.

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As nations, ignorant of God, contrive  
A wooden one, so we, no longer taught  
By monitors that mother church supplies,  
Now make our own. Posterity will ask  
(If e'er posterity see verse of mine)  
Some fifty or an hundred lustrums hence,  
What was a monitor in George's days ?  
My very gentle reader, yet unborn,  
Of whom I needs must augur better things,  
Since heav'n would sure grow weary of a world  
Productive only of a race like our's,  
A monitor is wood—plank shaven thin.  
We wear it at our backs. There, closely brac'd  
And neatly fitted, it compresses hard  
The prominent and most unsightly bones,  
And binds the shoulders flat. We prove its use  
Sov'reign and most effectual to secure  
A form, not now gymnastic as of yore,  
From rickets and distortion, else our lot.  
But, thus admonish'd, we can walk erect—

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The Sycophant.

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One proof at least of manhood! while the friend  
Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge.  
Our habits, costlier than Lucullus wore,  
And by caprice as multiplied as his,  
Just please us while the fashion is at full,  
But change with ev'ry moon. The sycophant,  
Who waits to dress us, arbitrates their date;  
Surveys his fair reversion with keen eye;  
Finds one ill made, another obsolete,  
This fits not nicely, that is ill conceiv'd;  
And, making prize of all that he condemns,  
With our expenditure defrays his own.  
x Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavour. We have run  
Through ev'ry change that fancy at the loom,  
Exhausted, has had genius to supply;  
And, studious of mutation still, discard  
A real elegance, a little us'd,  
For monstrous novelty and strange disguise.  
We sacrifice to dress, till household joys

---

*Effects of Dress,*

---

And comfort cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,  
And keeps our larder lean ; puts out our fires ;  
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,  
Where peace and hospitality might reign.  
What man that lives, and that knows how to live,  
Would fail t' exhibit at the public shows  
A form as splendid as the proudest there,  
Though appetite raise outcries at the cost ?  
A man o' th' town dines late, but soon enough,  
With reasonable forecast and dispatch,  
T' insure a side-box station at half price.  
You think, perhaps, so delicate his dress,  
His daily fare as delicate. Alas !  
He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems  
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet !  
The rout is folly's circle, which she draws  
With magic wand. So potent is the spell,  
That none, decoy'd into that fatal ring,  
Unless by heaven's peculiar grace, escape.  
There we grow early gray, but never wise ;

---

*Fashionable Folly.*

---

There form connexions, but acquire no friend ;  
Solicit pleasure, hopeless of success ;  
Waste youth in occupations only fit  
For second childhood, and devote old age  
To sports which only childhood could excuse.  
There they are happiest who dissemble best  
Their weariness ; and they the most polite  
Who squander time and treasure with a smile,  
Though at their own destruction. She, that asks  
Her dear five hundred friends, contemns them all,  
And hates their coming. They (what can they less ?)  
Make just reprisals ; and, with cringe and shrug,  
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her.  
All catch the frenzy, downward from her grace,  
Whose flambeaux flash against the morning skies,  
And gild our chamber ceilings as they pass,  
To her who, frugal only that her thrift  
May feed excesses she can ill afford,  
Is hackney'd home unlacquey'd ; who, in haste  
Alighting, turns the key in her own door,



---

*Fashionable Folly.*

---

And, at the watchman's lantern borrowing light,  
Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.  
Wives beggar husbands, husbands starve their  
On fortune's velvet altar off'ring up [wives,  
Their last poor pittance—fortune most severe  
Of goddesses yet known, and costlier far  
Than all that held their routs in Juno's heav'n.—  
So fare we in this prison-house, the world.  
And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see  
So many maniacs dancing in their chains.  
They gaze upon the links that hold them fast  
With eyes of anguish, execrate their lot,  
Then shake them in despair, and dance again!

Now basket up the family of plagues  
That waste our vitals; peculation, sale  
Of honor, perjury, corruption, frauds  
By forgery, by subterfuge of law,  
By tricks and lies, as num'rous and as keen  
As the necessities their authors feel;

---

**III Effects of Profusion.**

---

Then cast them, closely bundled, ev'ry brat  
At the right door. Profusion is the sire.  
Profusion unrestrain'd, with all that's base  
In character, has litter'd all the land,  
And bred, within the mem'ry of no few,  
A priesthood such as Baal's was of old,  
A people such as never was till now.  
It is a hungry vice :—it eats up all  
That gives society its beauty, strength,  
Convenience, and security, and use :  
Makes men mere vermin, worthy to be trapp'd  
And gibbeted as fast as catchpole claws  
Can seize the slipp'ry prey : unties the knot  
Of union, and converts the sacred band  
That holds mankind together to a scourge.  
Profusion, deluging a state with lusts  
Of grossest nature and of worst effects,  
Prepares it for its ruin : hardens, blinds,  
And warps, the consciences of public men,  
Till they can laugh at virtue ; mock the fools

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Discipline described.

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That trust them ; and, in th' end, disclose a face  
That would have shock'd credulity herself,  
Unmask'd, vouchsafing this their sole excuse—  
Since all alike are selfish, why not they ?  
This does profusion, and th' accursed cause  
Of such deep mischief has itself a cause.

In colleges and halls, in ancient days,  
When learning, virtue, piety, and truth,  
Were precious and inculcated with care,  
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline. His head,  
Not yet by time completely silver'd o'er,  
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth,  
But strong for service still, and unimpair'd.  
His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile  
Play'd on his lips ; and in his speech was heard  
Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love.  
The occupation dearest to his heart  
Was to encourage goodness. He would stroke  
The head of modest and ingenuous worth,

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---

Discipline described.

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---

That blush'd at his own praise ; and press the youth  
Close to his side that pleas'd him. . Learning grew,  
Beneath his care, a thriving vig'rous plant ;  
The mind was well inform'd, the passions held  
Subordinate, and diligence was choice.  
If e'er it chanc'd, as sometimes chance it must,  
That one among so many overleap'd  
The limits of controul, his gentle eye  
Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke :  
His frown was full of terror, and his voice  
Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe  
As left him not, till penitence had won  
Lost favor back again, and clos'd the breach.  
But Discipline, a faithful servant long,  
Declin'd at length into the vale of years :  
A palsy struck his arm ; his sparkling eye [strung,  
Was quench'd in rheums of age ; his voice, un-  
Grew tumultuous, and mov'd derision more  
Than  
That rev'rence in perverse rebellious youth.  
So colleges and halls neglected much

---

Discipline succeeded by Ignorance.

---

Their good old friend ; and Discipline at length,  
O'erlook'd and unemploy'd, fell sick and died.  
Then study languish'd, emulation slept,  
And virtue fled. The schools became a scene  
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance in stilts,  
His cap well lin'd with logic not his own,  
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,  
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.  
Then compromise had place, and scrutiny  
Became stone-blind ; precedence went in truck,  
And he was competent whose purse was so.  
A dissolution of all bonds ensued ;  
The curbs, invented for the mulish mouth  
Of head-strong youth, were broken ; bars and bolts  
Grew rusty by disuse ; and massy gates  
Forgot their office, op'ning with a touch ;  
'Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade.  
The tassel'd cap and the spruce band a jest,  
A mock'ry of the world ! What need of these  
For gamesters, jockeys, brothellers impure,

---

Consequences arising from Ignorance.

---

Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen, oft'ner seen  
With belted waist, and pointers at their heels,  
Than in the bounds of duty? What was learn'd,  
If aught was learn'd in childhood, is forgot;  
And such expense as pinches parents blue,  
And mortifies the lib'ral hand of love,  
Is squander'd in pursuit of idle sports  
And vicious pleasures; buys the boy a name,  
That sits a stigma on his father's house,  
And cleaves through life inseparably close  
To him that wears it. What can after-games  
Of riper joys, and commerce with the world,  
The lewd vain world, that must receive him soon,  
Add to such erudition, thus acquir'd,  
Where science and where virtue are profess'd?  
They may confirm his habits, rivet fast  
His folly, but to spoil him is a task  
That bids defiance to th' united pow'rs  
Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews.  
Now, blame we most the nurslings or the nurse?

---

**A Brother described.**

---

The children, crook'd, and twisted, and deform'd,  
Through want of care; or her, whose winking eye  
And slumb'ring oscitancy mars the brood?  
The nurse no doubt. Regardless of her charge,  
She needs herself correction; needs to learn,  
That it is dang'rous sporting with the world,  
With things so sacred as a nation's trust,  
The nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge.

All are not such. I had a brother once—  
Peace to the mem'ry of a man of worth,  
A man of letters, and of manners too!  
Of manners sweet as virtue always wears,  
When gay good-nature dresses her in smiles,  
He grac'd a college,\* in which order yet  
Was sacred; and was honour'd, lov'd, and wept,  
By more than one, themselves conspicuous there;  
Some minds are temper'd happily, and mixt

\* Ben'et Coll. Cambridge.

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Mixture of Temper.

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With such ingredients of good sense and taste  
Of what is excellent in man, they thirst  
With such a zeal to be what they approve,  
That no restraints can circumscribe them more  
Than they themselves by choice, for wisdom's  
Nor can example hurt them. What they see [sake;  
Of vice in others but enhancing more  
The charms of virtue in their just esteem.  
If such escape contagion, and emerge  
Pure, from so foul a pool, to shine abroad,  
And give the world their talents and themselves,  
Small thanks to those whose negligence or sloth  
Expos'd their inexperience to the snare,  
And left them to an undirected choice.

See, then, the quiver broken and decay'd,  
In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there  
In wild disorder, and unfit for use,  
What wonder if, discharg'd into the world,  
They shame their shooters with a random flight,



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Vice predominant.

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**Their points obtuse, and feathers drunk with wine!  
Well may the church wage unsuccessful war,  
With such artill'ry arm'd. Vice parries wide  
Th' undreaded volley with a sword of straw,  
And stands an impudent and fearless mark.**

**Have we not track'd the felon home, and found  
His birth-place and his dam? The country mourns;  
Mourns, because ev'ry plague that can infest  
Society, and that saps and worms the base  
Of th' edifice that policy has rais'd,  
Swarms in all quarters; meets the eye, the ear,  
And suffocates the breath at ev'ry turn.  
Profusion breeds them; and the cause itself  
Of that calamitous mischief has been found:  
Found, too, where most offensive, in the skirts  
Of the rob'd pedagogue! Else, let th' arraign'd  
Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge.  
So, when the Jewish leader stretch'd his arm,  
And wav'd his rod divine, a race obscene,**

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Plague in Egypt.

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Spawn'd in the muddy beds of Nile, came forth,  
Polluting Ægypt: gardens, fields, and plains,  
Were cover'd with the pest; the streets were fill'd;  
The croaking nuisance lurk'd in ev'ry nook;  
Nor palaces, nor even chambers, 'scap'd;  
And the land stank—so num'rous was the fry.





*W.M. Davis del.*

*J. Dalry sculp.*

*His warm but simple home, where he enjoys  
With her, who shares his pleasures, and his heart,  
Sweet converse, sipping calm the fragrant lymph.*  
*Taste Book 3<sup>d</sup>*

*London Published by S.A. Olden & Ivy Lane, &c.*

# THE TASK.

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## BOOK III.

### THE GARDEN.

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#### THE ARGUMENT.

*Self-recollection and reproof.—Address to domestic happiness.—Some account of myself.—The vanity of many of their pursuits who are reputed wise.—Justification of my censures.—Divine illumination necessary to the most expert philosopher.—The question, What is truth? answered by other questions.—Domestic happiness addressed again.—Few lovers of the country.—My tame hare.—Occupations of a retired gentleman in his garden.—Pruning.—Framing.—Greenhouse.—Sowing of flower-seeds.—The country preferable to the town even in the winter.—Reasons why it is deserted at that season.—Ruinous effects of gaming and of expensive improvement.—Book concludes with an apostrophe to the metropolis.*

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**A**s one who, long in thickets and in brakes  
Entangled, winds now this way and now that  
His devious course uncertain, seeking home ;  
Or, having long in miry ways been foil'd

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Self-recollection.

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And sore discomfited, from slough to slough  
Plunging, and half despairing of escape ;  
If chance at length he find a greensward smooth  
And faithful to the foot, his spirits rise,  
He chirrupps brisk his ear-erecting steed,  
And winds his way with pleasure and with ease ;  
So I, designing other themes, and call'd  
To adorn the Sofa with eulogium due,  
To tell its slumbers, and to paint its dreams,  
Have rambled wide. In country, city, seat  
Of academic fame (howe'er deserv'd),  
Long held, and scarcely disengag'd at last,  
But now, with pleasant pace, a cleaner road  
I mean to tread. I feel myself at large,  
Courageous, and refresh'd for future toil,  
If toil await me, or if dangers new.

Since pulpits fail, and sounding-boards reflect  
Most part an empty ineffectual sound,  
What chance that I, to fame so little known,

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Self-Reproof.

---

Nor conversant with men or manners much,  
Should speak to purpose, or with better hope  
Crack the satiric thong? 'Twere wiser far  
For me, enamour'd of sequester'd scenes,  
And charm'd with rural beauty, to repose, [vine,  
Where chance may throw me, beneath elm or  
My languid limbs, when summer sears the plains;  
Or, when rough winter rages, on the soft  
And shelter'd Sofa, while the nitrous air  
Feeds a blue flame, and makes a cheerful hearth;  
There, undisturb'd by folly, and appriz'd  
How great the danger of disturbing her,  
To muse in silence, or at least confine  
Remarks that gall so many to the few  
My partners in retreat. Disgust conceal'd  
Is oft-times proof of wisdom, when the fault  
Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss  
Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall!

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Address to Domestic Happiness.

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Though few now taste thee unimpair'd and pure,  
Or, tasting, long enjoy thee ; too infirm,  
Or too incautious, to preserve thy sweets  
Unmixt with drops of bitter, which neglect  
Or temper sheds into thy chrystal cup.  
Thou art the nurse of virtue—in thine arms  
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,  
Heav'n-born, and destin'd to the skies again.  
Thou art not known where pleasure is ador'd,  
That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist  
And wand'ring eyes, still leaning on the arm  
Of novelty, her fickle frail support ;  
For thou art meek and constant, hating change,  
And finding, in the calm of truth-tried love,  
Joys that her stormy raptures never yield.  
Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made  
Of honor, dignity, and fair renown !  
Till prostitution elbows us aside  
In all our crowded streets ; and senates seem  
Conven'd for purposes of empire less



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The Adultress.

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Than to release th' adultress from her bond.  
Th' adultress ! what a theme for angry verse !  
What provocation to th' indignant heart  
That feels for injur'd love ! but I disdain  
The nauseous task to paint her as she is,  
Cruel, abandon'd, glorying in her shame !  
No :—let her pass, and chariotted along  
In guilty splendor, shake the public ways ;  
The frequency of crimes has wash'd them white !  
And verse of mine shall never brand the wretch,  
Whom matrons now, of character unsmirch'd,  
And chaste themselves, are not asham'd to own.  
Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time,  
Not to be pass'd : and she, that had renounc'd  
Her sex's honor, was renounc'd herself  
By all that priz'd it ; not for prud'ry's sake,  
But dignity's, resentful of the wrong.  
'Twas hard, perhaps, on here and there a waif,  
Desirous to return, and not receiv'd ;  
But was an wholesome rigor in the main,

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Corruption of Manners.

---

And taught th' unblemish'd to preserve with care  
That purity, whose loss was loss of all.  
Men, too, were nice in honor in those days,  
And judg'd offenders well. Then he that sharp'd,  
And pocketted a prize by fraud obtain'd,  
Was mark'd and shunn'd as odious. He that sold  
His country, or was slack when she requir'd  
His ev'ry nerve in action and at stretch,  
Paid, with the blood that he had basely spar'd,  
The price of his default. But now—yes, now  
We are become so candid and so fair,  
So lib'ral in construction, and so rich  
In Christian charity, (good-natur'd age!)  
That they are safe, sinners of either sex,  
Transgress what laws they may. Well-dress'd,  
Well-equipag'd, is ticket good enough [well-bred,  
To pass us readily through ev'ry door.  
Hypocrisy, detest her as we may,  
(And no man's hatred ever wrong'd her yet)  
May claim this merit still—that she admits

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Account of Himself.

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The worth of what she mimics with such care,  
And thus gives virtue indirect applause ;  
But she has burnt her mask, not needed here,  
Where vice has such allowance, that her shifts  
And specious semblances have lost their use.

I was a stricken deer, that left the herd  
Long since ; with many an arrow deep infixt,  
My panting side was charg'd, when I withdrew  
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.  
There was I found by one who had himself  
Been hurt by th' archers. In his side he bore,  
And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.  
With gentle force soliciting the darts,  
He drew them forth, and heal'd, and bade me live.  
Since then, with few associates, in remote  
And silent woods I wander, far from those  
My former partners of the peopled scene ;  
With few associates, and not wishing more.  
Here much I ruminate, as much I may,

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Vanity of Pursuits.

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With other views of men and manners now  
Than once, and others of a life to come.  
I see that all are wand'ers, gone astray  
Each in his own delusions ; they are lost  
In chase of fancied happiness, still woo'd  
And never won. Dream after dream ensues ;  
And still they dream that they shall still succeed,  
And still are disappointed. Rings the world  
With the vain stir. I sum up half mankind,  
And add two thirds of the remaining half,  
And find the total of their hopes and fears  
Dreams, empty dreams. The million flit as gay  
As if created only like the fly,  
That spreads his motley wings in th' eye of noon  
To sport their season, and be seen no more.  
The rest are sober dreamers, grave and wise,  
And pregnant with discov'ries new and rare,  
Some write a narrative of wars, and feats  
Of heroes little known ; and call the rant  
An history : describe the man, of whom

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Vanity of Pursuits.

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His own coevals took but little note ;  
And paint his person, character, and views,  
As they had known him from his mother's womb.  
They disentangle from the puzzled skein,  
In which obscurity has wrapp'd them up,  
The threads of politic and shrewd design,  
That ran through all his purposes, and charge  
His mind with meanings that he never had,  
Or, having, kept conceal'd. Some drill and bore  
The solid earth, and from the strata there  
Extract a register, by which we learn,  
That he who made it, and reveal'd its date  
To Moses, was mistaken in its age. *And.*  
Some, more acute, and more industrious still,  
Contrive creation ; travel nature up  
To the sharp peak of her sublimest height,  
And tell us whence the stars ; why some are fix'd,  
And planetary some ; what gave them first  
Rotation, from what fountain flow'd their light.  
Great contest follows, and much learned dust

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*Vanity of Pursuits.*

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Involves the combatants ; each claiming truth,  
And truth disclaiming both. And thus they spend  
The little wick of life's poor shallow lamp,  
In playing tricks with nature, giving laws  
To distant worlds, and trifling in their own.  
Is't not a pity now, that tickling rheums  
Should ever tease the lungs and blear the sight  
Of oracles like these ? Great pity too,  
That, having wielded th' elements, and built  
A thousand systems, each in his own way,  
They should go out in fume, and be forgot ?  
Ah ! what is life thus spent ? and what are they  
But frantic who thus spend it ? all for smoke—  
Eternity for bubbles, proves at last  
A senseless bargain. When I see such games  
Play'd by the creatures of a pow'r who swears  
That he will judge the earth, and call the fool  
To a sharp reck'ning that has liv'd in vain ;  
And when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,  
And prove it in th' infallible result

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The Learned deceived.

---

So hollow and so false—I feel my heart  
Dissolve in pity, and account the learn'd,  
If this be learning, most of all deceiv'd.  
Great crimes alarm the conscience, but it sleeps  
While thoughtful man is plausibly amus'd.  
✓ Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,  
From reveries so airy, from the toil  
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,  
And growing old in drawing nothing up !

'Twere well, says one sage erudite, profound,  
Terribly arch'd and aquiline his nose,  
And overbuilt with most impending brows,  
'Twere well, could you permit the world to live  
As the world pleases. What's the world to you?—  
Much. I was born of woman, and drew milk,  
As sweet as charity, from human breasts.  
I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,  
And exercise all functions of a man.  
How then should I and any man that lives

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Bounds of Brotherhood.

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Be strangers to each other ? Pierce my vein,  
Take of the crimson stream meand'ring there,  
And catechise it well ; apply thy glass,  
Search it, and prove now if it be not blood  
Congenial with thine own : and, if it be,  
What edge of subtlety canst thou suppose  
Keen enough, wise and skilful as thou art,  
To cut the link of brotherhood, by which  
One common Maker bound me to the kind ?  
True ; I am no proficient, I confess,  
In arts like your's. I cannot call the swift  
And perilous lightnings from the angry clouds,  
And bid them hide themselves in earth beneath ;  
I cannot analyse the air, nor catch  
The parallax of yonder luminous point,  
That seems half quench'd in the immense abyss ;  
Such pow'rs I boast not—neither can I rest  
A silent witness of the headlong rage  
Or heedless folly by which thousands die,  
Bone of my bone, and kindred souls to mine.



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God's Commands, in his Works.

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God never meant that man should scale the heav'ns  
By strides of human wisdom. In his works,  
Though wond'rous, he commands us in his word  
To seek *him* rather, where his mercy shines.  
The mind indeed, enlighten'd from above,  
Views him in all; ascribes to the grand cause  
The grand effect; acknowledges with joy  
His manner, and with rapture tastes his style.  
But never yet did philosophic tube,  
That brings the planets home into the eye  
Of observation, and discovers, else  
Not visible, his family of worlds,  
Discover him that rules them; such a veil  
Hangs over mortal eyes, blind from the birth,  
And dark in things divine. Full often, too,  
Our wayward intellect, the more we learn  
Of nature, overlooks her author more;  
From instrumental causes proud to draw  
Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake.  
But, if his word once teach us, shoot a ray

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Of Philosophy—Learning—Piety, &c.

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Through all the heart's dark chambers, and reveal  
Truths undiscern'd but by that holy light,  
Then all is plain. Philosophy, baptiz'd  
In the pure fountain of eternal love,  
Has eyes indeed; and, viewing all she sees  
As meant to indicate a God to man,  
Gives *him* his praise, and forfeits not her own.  
Learning has born such fruit in other days  
On all her branches: piety has found  
Friends in the friends of science, and true pray'r  
Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian dew.  
Such was thy wisdom, Newton, childlike sage!  
Sagacious reader of the works of God,  
And in his word sagacious. Such too thine,  
Milton, whose genius had angelic wings,  
And fed on manna! And such thine, in whom  
Our British Themis gloried with just cause,  
Immortal Hale! for deep discernment prais'd,  
And sound integrity, not more than fam'd  
For sanctity of manners undefil'd.

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What is Truth ?

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All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades  
Like the fair flow'r dishevell'd in the wind ;  
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream :  
The man we celebrate must find a tomb,  
And we that worship him ignoble graves.  
Nothing is proof against the gen'ral curse  
Of vanity, that seizes all below.  
The only amaranthine flow'r on earth  
Is virtue ; th' only lasting treasure, truth.  
But what is truth ? 'twas Pilate's question, put  
To Truth itself, that deign'd him no reply.  
And wherefore ? will not God impart his light  
To them that ask it ?—Freely—'tis his joy,  
His glory, and his nature, to impart.  
But to the proud, uncandid, insincere,  
Or negligent, inquirer not a spark.  
What's that which brings contempt upon a book,  
And him who writes it ; though the style be neat,  
The method clear, and argument exact ?  
That makes a minister in holy things

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Domestic Happiness addressed again.

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The joy of many, and the dread of more,  
His name a theme for praise and for reproach?—  
That, while it gives us worth in God's account,  
Depreciates and undoes us in our own?  
What pearl is it that rich men cannot buy,  
That learning is too proud to gather up;  
But which the poor, and the despis'd of all,  
Seek and obtain, and often find unsought?  
Tell me—and I will tell thee what is truth,

O, friendly to the best pursuits of man,  
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace,  
Domestic life in rural leisure pass'd!  
Few know thy value, and few taste thy sweets;  
Though many boast thy favours, and affect  
To understand and choose thee for their own.  
But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss,  
Ev'n as his first progenitor, and quits,  
Though placed in paradise, (for earth has still  
Some traces of her youthful beauty left)

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*False Ideas of a Country Life.*

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Substantial happiness for transient joy.  
Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to nurse  
The growing seeds of wisdom ; that suggest,  
By ev'ry pleasing image they present,  
Reflections such as meliorate the heart,  
Compose the passions, and exalt the mind ;  
Scenes such as these 'tis his supreme delight  
To fill with riot, and defile with blood.  
Should some contagion, kind to the poor brutes  
We persecute, annihilate the tribes  
That draw the sportsman over hill and dale,  
Fearless, and rapt away from all his cares ;  
Should never game-fowl hatch her eggs again,  
Nor baited hook deceive the fish's eye ;  
Could pageantry and dance, and feast and song,  
Be quell'd in all our summer-months' retreat ;  
How many self-deluded nymphs and swains,  
Who dream they have a taste for fields and groves,  
Would find them hideous nurs'ries of the spleen,  
And crowd the roads, impatient for the town !

Some Topics of  
Didactic  
Poetry

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Sports of the Field reprehended.

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They love the country, and none else, who seek  
For their own sake its silence and its shade.  
Delights which who would leave, that has a heart  
Susceptible of pity, or a mind  
Cultur'd and capable of sober thought,  
For all the savage din of the swift pack,  
And clamours of the field?—Detested sport,  
That owes its pleasures to another's pain;  
That feeds upon the sobs and dying shrieks  
Of harmless nature, dumb, but yet endu'd  
With eloquence, that agonies inspire,  
Of silent tears and heart-distending sighs?  
Vain tears, alas, and sighs, that never find  
A corresponding tone in jovial souls!  
Well—one at least is safe. One shelter'd hare  
Has never heard the sanguinary yell  
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.  
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,  
Whom ten long years' experience of my care  
Has made at last familiar; she has lost

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The tame Hare.

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Much of her vigilant and instinctive dread,  
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.  
Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand  
That feeds thee; thou may'st frolic on the floor  
At evening, and at night retire secure  
To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarm'd;  
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have pledg'd  
All that is human in me to protect  
Thine unsuspecting gratitude and love.  
If I survive thee I will dig thy grave;  
And, when I place thee in it, sighing, say,  
I knew at least one hare that had a friend.

How various his employments whom the world  
Calls idle; and who justly, in return,  
Esteems that busy world an idler too!  
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his pen,  
Delightful industry enjoy'd at home,  
And nature in her cultivated trim  
Dress'd to his taste, inviting him abroad—

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Various Employments.

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Can he want occupation who has these ?  
Will he be idle who has much t' enjoy ?  
Me, therefore, studious of laborious ease,  
Not slothful ; happy to deceive the time,  
Not waste it ; and aware that human life  
Is but a loan to be repaid with use,  
When He shall call his debtors to account  
From whom are all our blessings ; bus'ness finds  
Ev'n here : while sedulous I seek t' improve,  
At least neglect not, or leave unemploy'd,  
The mind he gave me ; driving it, though slack  
Too oft, and much impeded in its work  
By causes not to be divulg'd in vain,  
To its just point—the service of mankind  
He that attends to his interior self,  
That has a heart, and keeps it ; has a mind  
That hungers, and supplies it ; and who seeks  
A social, not a dissipated life,  
Has business ; feels himself engaged t' achieve  
✓ No unimportant, though a silent, task.



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Pleasures of Retirement.

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A life all turbulence and noise may seem,  
To him that leads it, wise, and to be prais'd ;  
But wisdom is a pearl with most success  
Sought in still water, and beneath clear skies.  
He that is ever occupied in storms,  
Or dives not for it, or brings up instead,  
Vainly industrious, a disgraceful prize.

The morning finds the self-sequester'd man  
Fresh for his task, intend what task he may.  
Whether inclement seasons recommend  
His warm but simple home, where he enjoys,  
With her who shares his pleasures and his heart,  
Sweet converse, sipping calm the fragrant lymph  
Which neatly she prepares ; then to his book,  
Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd  
In selfish silence, but imparted oft  
As aught occurs that she may smile to hear,  
Or turn to nourishment, digested well.  
Or, if the garden with its many cares,

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Rustic Occupations.

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All well repaid, demand him, he attends  
The welcome call, conscious how much the hand  
Of lubbard labor needs his watchful eye,  
Oft loit'ring lazily, if not o'erseen,  
Or misapplying his unskilful strength.  
Nor does he govern only or direct,  
But much performs himself. No works indeed  
That ask robust tough sinews, bred to toil,  
Servile employ ; but such as may amuse,  
Not tire, demanding rather skill than force.  
Proud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees  
That meet (no barren interval between)  
With pleasure more than ev'n their fruits afford,  
Which, save himself who trains them, none can feel:  
These, therefore, are his own peculiar charge ;  
No meaner hand may discipline the shoots,  
None but his steel approach them. What is weak,  
Distemper'd, or has lost prolific pow'rs,  
Impair'd by age, his unrelenting hand  
Dooms to the knife: nor does he spare the soft

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Pruning.

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And succulent, that feeds its giant growth,  
But barren, at th' expence of neighb'ring twigs  
Less ostentatious, and yet studded thick  
With hopeful gems. The rest, no portion left  
That may disgrace his art, or disappoint  
Large expectation, he disposes neat  
At measur'd distances, that air and sun,  
Admitted freely, may afford their aid,  
And ventilate and warm the swelling buds.  
Hence summer has her riches, autumn hence,  
And hence ev'n winter fills his wither'd hand  
With blushing fruits, and plenty, not his own.\*  
Fair recompense of labour well bestow'd,  
And wise precaution; which a clime so rude  
Makes needful still, whose spring is but the child  
Of churlish winter, in her froward moods  
Discov'ring much the temper of her sire.  
For oft, as if in her the stream of mild

\* *Miraturque novos fructos et non sua poma.* VIRG.

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Pruning.

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Maternal nature had revers'd its course,  
She brings her infants forth with many smiles ;  
But once deliver'd, kills them with a frown.  
He, therefore, timely warn'd, himself supplies  
Her want of care, screening and keeping warm  
The plenteous bloom, that no rough blast may  
sweep

His garlands from the boughs. Again, as oft  
As the sun peeps and vernal airs breathe mild,  
The fence withdrawn, he gives them ev'ry beam,  
And spreads his hopes before the blaze of day.

To raise the prickly and green-coated gourd,  
So grateful to the palate, and when rare  
So coveted, else base and disesteem'd—  
Food for the vulgar merely—is an art  
That toiling ages have but just matur'd,  
And at this moment unassay'd in song. [since  
Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long  
Their eulogy ; those sang the Mantuan bard,

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The Cucumber.

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And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains ;  
And in thy numbers, Phillips, shines for aye  
The solitary shilling. Pardon then,  
Ye sage dispensers of poetic fame,  
Th' ambition of one, meaner far, whose pow'rs,  
Presuming an attempt not less sublime,  
Pant for the praise of dressing to the taste  
Of critic appetite, no sordid fare,  
A cucumber, while costly yet and scarce.

The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,  
Impregnated with quick fermenting salts,  
And potent to resist the freezing blast :  
For, ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf  
Deciduous, when now November dark  
Checks vegetation in the torpid plant  
Expos'd to his cold breath, the task begins. ✓  
Warily, therefore, and with prudent heed,  
He seeks a favor'd spot ; that where he builds  
Th' agglomerated pile his frame may front

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Framing.

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The sun's meridian disk, and at the back  
Enjoy close shelter, wall, or reeds, or hedge  
Impervious to the wind. First he bids spread  
Dry fern or litter'd hay, that may imbibe  
Th' ascending damps; then leisurely impose,  
And lightly, shaking it with agile hand  
From the full fork, the saturated straw.  
What longest binds the closest forms secure  
The shapely side, that as it rises takes,  
By just degrees, an overhanging breadth,  
Shelt'ring the base with its projected eaves:  
Th' uplifted frame, compact at ev'ry joint,  
And overlaid with clear translucent glass,  
He settles next upon the sloping mount,  
Whose sharp declivity shoots off secure  
From the dash'd pane the deluge as it falls.  
He shuts it close, and the first labor ends.  
Thrice must the voluble and restless earth  
Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth, [mass  
Slow gathering in the midst, through the square

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Framing.

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Diffus'd, attain the surface : when, behold !  
A pestilent and most corrosive steam,  
Like a gross fog Bœotian, rising fast,  
And fast condens'd upon the dewy sash,  
Asks egress ; which obtain'd, the overcharg'd  
And drench'd conservatory breathes abroad,  
In volumes wheeling slow, the vapour dank ;  
And, purified, rejoices to have lost  
Its foul inhabitant. But to assuage  
Th' impatient fervour which it first conceives  
Within its reeking bosom, threat'ning death  
To his young hopes, requires discreet delay.  
Experience slow preceptress, teaching oft  
The way to glory by miscarriage foul,  
Must prompt him, and admonish how to catch  
Th' auspicious moment, when the temper'd heat,  
Friendly to vital motion, may afford  
Soft fomentation, and invite the seed.  
The seed, selected wisely, plump, and smooth,  
And glossy, he commits to pots of size

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The Plants appear.

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Diminutive, well fill'd with well-prepar'd  
And fruitful soil, that has been treasur'd long,  
And drank no moisture from the dripping clouds:  
These on the warm and genial earth, that hides  
The smoking manure and o'erspreads it all,  
He places lightly, and, as time subdues  
The rage of fermentation, plunges deep  
In the soft medium, till they stand immers'd.  
Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick,  
And spreading wide their spongy lobes; at first  
Pale, wan, and livid; but assuming soon,  
If fann'd by balmy and nutritious air,  
Strain'd through the friendly mats, a vivid green.  
Two leaves produc'd, two rough indented leaves,  
Cautious he pinches from the second stalk  
A pimple, that portends a future sprout,  
And interdicts its growth. Thence straight succeed  
The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish;  
Prolific all, and harbingers of more.  
The crowded roots demand enlargement now,



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The Roots transplanted.

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And transplantation in an ampler space,  
Indulg'd in what they wish, they soon supply  
Large foliage, overshadowing golden flow'rs,  
Blown on the summit of th' apparent fruit. [shines,  
These have their sexes; and, when summer  
The bee transports the fertilizing meal  
From flow'r to flow'r, and ev'n the breathing air  
Wafts the rich prize to its appointed use.  
Not so when winter scowls. Assistant art  
Then acts in nature's office, brings to pass  
The glad espousals, and ensures the crop.

Grudge not, ye rich, (since luxury must have  
His dainties, and the world's more num'rous half  
Lives by contriving delicacies for you)  
Grudge not the cost. Ye little know the cares,  
The vigilance, the labor, and the skill,  
That day and night are exercis'd, and hang  
Upon the ticklish balance of suspense,  
That ye may garnish your profuse regales

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The Green-house.

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With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.  
Ten thousand dangers lie in wait to thwart  
The process. Heat and cold, and wind, and steam,  
Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming  
Minute as dust, and numberless, oft work [flies,  
Dire disappointment, that admits no cure,  
And which no care can obviate. It were long,  
Too long, to tell th' expedients and the shifts  
Which he that fights a season so severe  
Devises, while he guards his tender trust ;  
And oft, at last, in vain. The learn'd and wise  
Sarcastic would exclaim, and judge the song  
Cold as its theme, and, like its theme, the fruit  
Of too much labor, worthless when produc'd.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too.  
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,  
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,  
While the winds whistle and the snows descend.  
The spiry myrtle with unwith'ring leaf

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Contents of the Green-house.

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Shines there, and flourishes. The golden boast  
Of Portugal and western India there,  
The ruddier orange, and the paler lime,  
Peep through their polish'd foliage at the storm,  
And seem to smile at what they need not fear.  
Th'amomum there with intermingling flow'rs  
And cherries hangs her twigs. Geranium boasts  
Her crimson honors, and the spangled beau,  
Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long.  
All plants, of ev'ry leaf, that can endure [bite,  
The winter's frown, if screen'd from his shrewd  
Live there, and prosper. Those Ausonia claims,  
Levantine regions these ; th' Azores send  
Their jessamine, her jessamine remote  
Caffraia : foreigners from many lands,  
They form one social shade, as if conven'd  
By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre.  
Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass  
But by a master's hand, disposing well  
The gay diversities of leaf and flow'r,

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A Comparison.

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Must lend its aid t' illustrate all their charms,  
And dress the regular yet various scene,  
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van  
The dwarfish, in the rear retir'd, but still  
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand.  
So once were rang'd the sons of ancient Rome,  
A noble show ! while Roscius trod the stage ;  
And so, while Garrick, as renown'd as he,  
The sons of Albion ; fearing each to lose  
Some note of Nature's music from his lips,  
And covetous of Shakespeare's beauty, seen  
In ev'ry flash of his far beaming eye.  
Nor taste alone and well-contriv'd display  
Suffice to give the marshall'd ranks the grace  
Of their complete effect. Much yet remains  
Unsung, and many cares are yet behind,  
And more laborious ; cares on which depend  
Their vigour, injur'd soon, not soon restor'd.  
The soil must be renew'd, which, often wash'd,  
Loses its treasure of salubrious salts,

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Directions in a Green-house.

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And disappoints the roots ; the slender roots  
Close interwoven, where they meet the vase,  
Must smooth be shorn away ; the sapless branch  
Must fly before the knife ; the wither'd leaf  
Must be detach'd, and where it strews the floor  
Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else  
Contagion, and disseminating death.  
Discharge but these kind offices, (and who  
Would spare, that loves them, offices like these ?)  
Well they reward the toil. The sight is pleas'd,  
The scent regal'd, each odoriferous leaf,  
Each op'ning blossom, freely breathes abroad  
Its gratitude, and thanks him with its sweets.

—  
So manifold, all pleasing in their kind,  
All healthful, are th' employs of rural life,  
Reiterated as the wheel of time  
Runs round ; still ending, and beginning still.  
Nor are these all. To deck the shapely knoll,  
That, softly swell'd and gaily dress'd, appears

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Elegance and Art required.

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A flow'ry island, from the dark green lawn  
Emerging, must be deem'd a labor due  
To no mean hand, and asks the touch of taste.  
Here also grateful mixture of well-match'd  
And sorted hues (each giving each relief,  
And by contrasted beauty shining more) [spade,  
Is needful. Strength may wield the pond'rous  
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home ;  
But elegance, chief grace the garden shows,  
And most attractive, is the fair result  
Of thought, the creature of a polish'd mind.  
Without it all is gothic as the scene  
To which th' insipid citizen resorts  
Near yonder heath ; where industry mispent,  
But proud of his uncouth ill-chosen task,  
Has made a heav'n on earth ; with suns and moons  
Of close-ramm'd stones has charg'd th' encumber'd  
And fairly laid the zodiac in the dust. [soil,  
He, therefore, who would see his flow'rs dispos'd  
Sightly and in just order, ere he gives

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Cares of a Green-house.

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The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,  
Forecasts the future whole ; that, when the scene  
Shall break into its preconceiv'd display,  
Each for itself, and all as with one voice  
Conspiring, may attest his bright design.  
Nor even then, dismissing as perform'd  
His pleasant work, may he suppose it done.  
Few self-supported flow'rs endure the wind  
Uninjur'd, but expect th' upholding aid  
Of the smooth-shaven prop, and, neatly tied,  
Are wedded thus, like beauty to old age,  
For int'rest sake, the living to the dead.  
Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffus'd  
And lowly creeping, modest and yet fair,  
Like virtue, thriving most where little seen :  
Some, more aspiring, catch the neighbour shrub  
With clasping tendrils, and invest his branch,  
Else unadorn'd, with many a gay festoon  
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well [lend.  
The strength they borrow with the grace they

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Pleasures of Seclusion.

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All hate the rank society of weeds,  
Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust  
Th' impov'rish'd earth ; an overbearing race,  
That, like the multitude made faction-mad,  
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.

Oh, blest seclusion from a jarring world,  
Which he, thus occupied, enjoys ! Retreat  
Cannot indeed to guilty man restore  
Lost innocence, or cancel follies past ;  
But it has peace, and much secures the mind  
From all assaults of evil ; proving still  
A faithful barrier, not o'erleap'd with ease  
By vicious custom, raging uncontroll'd  
Abroad, and desolating public life.  
When fierce temptation, seconded within  
By traitor appetite, and arm'd with darts  
Temper'd in hell, invades the throbbing breast,  
To combat may be glorious, and success  
Perhaps may crown us ; but to fly is safe.



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Piety and Virtue recommended.

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Had I the choice of sublunary good,  
What could I wish, that I possess not here?  
Health, leisure, means t' improve it, friendship,  
    peace,  
No loose 'or wanton, though a wand'ring, muse,  
And constant occupation without care.  
✓ Thus blest, I draw a picture of that bliss;  
Hopeless, indeed, that dissipated minds,  
And profligate abusers of a world  
Created fair so much in vain for them,  
Should seek the guiltless joys that I describe,  
Allur'd by my report : but sure no less,  
That, self-condemn'd, they must neglect the prize,  
And what they will not taste must yet approve.  
What we admire we praise ; and, when we praise,  
Advance it into notice, that, its worth  
Acknowledg'd, others may admire it too.  
I therefore recommend, though at the risk  
Of popular disgust, yet boldly still,  
The cause of piety and sacred truth,

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Admiration of Nature.

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And virtue, and those scenes which God ordain'd  
Should best secure them and promote them most ;  
Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive  
Forsaken, or through folly not enjoy'd.  
Pure is the nymph, though lib'ral of her smiles,  
And chaste, though unconfin'd, whom I extol.  
Not as the prince in Shushan, when he call'd,  
Vain-glorious of her charms, his Vashti forth  
To grace the full pavilion. His design  
Was but to boast his own peculiar good,  
Which all might view with envy, none partake.  
My charmer is not mine alone ; my sweets,  
And she that sweetens all my bitters too,  
Nature, enchanting Nature, in whose form  
And lineaments divine I trace a hand  
That errs not, and find raptures still renew'd,  
Is free to all men—universal prize.  
Strange that so fair a creature should yet want  
Admirers, and be destin'd to divide  
With meaner objects ev'n the few she finds !

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Nature neglected.

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Stripp'd of her ornaments, her leaves and flow'rs,  
She loses all her influence. Cities then  
Attract us, and neglected Nature pines,  
Abandon'd, as unworthy of our love.  
But are not wholesome airs, though unperfum'd  
By roses ; and clear suns, though scarcely felt ;  
And groves, if unharmonious, yet secure  
From clamour, and whose very silence charms ;  
To be preferr'd to smoke, to the eclipse  
That Metropolitan volcanos make,  
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day  
long ;  
And to the stir of commerce, driving slow,  
And thund'ring loud, with his ten thousand wheels ?  
They would be, were not madness in the head,  
And folly in the heart ; were England now  
What England was ; plain, hospitable, kind,  
And undebauch'd. But we have bid farewell  
To all the virtues of those better days,  
And all their honest pleasures. Mansions once

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Effects of Gaming.

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Knew their own masters ; and laborious hinds,  
Who had surviv'd the father, serv'd the son.  
Now the legitimate and rightful lord  
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,  
And soon to be supplanted. He that saw  
His patrimonial timber cast its leaf,  
Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price  
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.  
Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile,  
Then advertis'd, and auctioneer'd away.  
The country starves, and they that feed th' o'er-  
charg'd  
And surfeited lewd town with her fair dues,  
By a just judgment strip and starve themselves.  
The wings that waft our riches out of sight  
Grow on the gamester's elbows ; and th' alert  
And nimble motion of those restless joints,  
That never tire, soon fans them all away.  
Improvement too, the idol of the age,  
Is fed with many a victim. Lo, he comes !

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Of expensive Improvement.

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Th' omnipotent magician, Brown appears !  
Down falls the venerable pile, th' abode  
Of our forefathers—a grave whisker'd race,  
But tasteless. Springs a palace in its stead,  
But in a distant spot ; where, more expos'd,  
It may enjoy th' advantage of the north,  
And aguish east, till time shall have transform'd  
Those naked acres to a shelt'ring grove.  
He speaks. The lake in front becomes a lawn ;  
Woods vanish, hills subside, and vallies rise ;  
And streams, as if created for his use,  
Pursue the track of his directing wand,  
Sinuous or straight, now rapid and now slow,  
Now murm'ring soft, now roaring in cascades—  
Ev'n as he bids ! Th' enraptur'd owner smiles.  
'Tis finish'd, and yet, finish'd as it seems,  
Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could show,  
A mine to satisfy th' enormous cost.  
Drain'd to the last poor item of his wealth, [plan  
He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd

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Ministerial Patronage.

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That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day  
Labour'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams,  
Just when it meets his hopes, and proves the  
    heav'n

He wanted, for a wealthier to enjoy !  
And now perhaps the glorious hour is come,  
When, having no stake left, no pledge t' endear  
Her int'rests, or that gives her sacred cause  
A moment's operation on his love,  
He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal  
To serve his country. Ministerial grace  
Deals him out money from the public chest ;  
Or, if that mine be shut, some private purse  
Supplies his need with an usurious loan,  
To be refunded duly when his vote,  
Well manag'd, shall have earn'd its worthy price.  
Oh innocent, compar'd with arts like these,  
Crape, and cock'd pistol, and the whistling ball  
Sent through the trav'ler's temples ! He that finds  
One drop of heav'ns sweet mercy in his cup,

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*Apostrophe to the Metropolis.*

---

Can dig, beg, rot, and perish, well content,  
So he may wrap himself in honest rags  
At his last gasp ; but could not for a world  
Fish up his dirty and dependent bread  
From pools and ditches of the commonwealth,  
Sordid and sick'ning at his own success.

Ambition, av'rice, penury, incurr'd,  
By endless riot, vanity, the lust  
Of pleasure and variety, dispatch,  
As duly as the swallows disappear,  
The world of wand'ring knights and squires to  
town.

London ingulphs them all ! The shark is there,  
And the shark's prey ; the spendthrift, and the  
leech

That sucks him. There the sycophant and he  
Who, with bare-headed and obsequious bows,  
Begs a warm office, doom'd to a cold jail  
And groat per diem, if his patron frown.

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*Apostrophe to the Metropolis.*

---

The levee swarms, as if, in golden pomp,  
Were character'd on ev'ry statesman's door,  
"BATTER'D AND BANKRUPT FORTUNES MENDED HERE."  
These are the charms that sully and eclipse  
The charms of nature. 'Tis the cruel gripe  
That lean hard-handed poverty inflicts,  
The hope of better things, the chance to win,  
The wish to shine, the thirst to be amus'd,  
That at the sound of winter's hoary wing  
Unpeople all our counties of such herds  
Of flutt'ring, loit'ring, cringing, begging, loose  
And wanton vagrants, as make London, vast  
And boundless as it is, a crowded coop.

Oh thou, resort and mart of all the earth,  
Chequer'd with all cõplexions of mankind,  
And spotted with all crimes! in whom I see  
Much that I love, and more that I admire,  
And all that I abhor! thou freckled fair,  
That pleasest and yet shock'st me, I can laugh



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Of expensive Improvement.

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And I can weep, can hope, and can despond,  
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee!  
Ten righteous would have sav'd a city once,  
And thou hast many righteous.—Well for thee—  
That salt preserves thee ; more corrupted else,  
And therefore more obnoxious, at this hour  
Than Sodom in her day had pow'r to be,  
For whom God heard his Abr'am plead in vain.







*W. D. Chipman del.*

*Pratt & Sons sculp.*

*Peers are not always generous as well bred  
But Granby was  
Jack bow'd and was obliged*

*First Book 4th*

*Published by S. L. Oddy 1 May 1805.*

# THE TASK.

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## BOOK IV.

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### THE WINTER EVENING.

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#### THE ARGUMENT.

*The post comes in.—The newspaper is read.—The world contemplated at a distance.—Address to Winter.—The rural amusements of a winter evening compared with the fashionable ones.—Address to Evening.—A brown study.—Fall of snow in the evening.—The waggoner.—A poor family piece.—The rural thief.—Public houses.—The multitude of them censured.—The farmer's daughter: what she was—what she is.—The simplicity of country manners almost lost.—Causes of the change.—Desertion of the country by the rich. Neglect of magistrates.—The Militia principally in fault.—The new recruit and his transformation.—Reflections on bodies corporate.—The love of rural objects natural to all, and never to be totally extinguished.*

---

**H**ARK! 'tis the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge,  
That with its wearisome but needful length  
Bestrides the wintry flood, in which the moon  
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright;—

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The Post comes in.

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He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen  
locks ;

News from all nations lumbering at his back.

True to his charge the close packed load behind,

Yet careless what he brings, his one concern

Is to conduct it to the destined inn ;

And, having dropped the expected bag, pass on.

He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,

Cold and yet cheerful ; messenger of grief

Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some ;

To him indifferent whether grief or joy.

Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks,

Births, deaths, and marriages, epistles wet

With tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks

Fast as the periods from his fluent quill,

Or charged with amorous sighs of absent swains,

Or nymphs responsive, equally affect

His horse and him, unconscious of them all.

But oh the important budget ! ushered in

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The Newspaper is read.

---

With such heart-shaking music, who can say  
What are its tiding? have our troops awaked?  
Or do they still, as if with opium drugged,  
Snore to the murmurs of the Atlantic wave?  
Is India free? and does she wear her plumed  
And jewelled turban with a smile of peace,  
Or do we grind her still? The grand debate,  
The popular harangue, the tart reply,  
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,  
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all;  
I burn to set the imprisoned wranglers free,  
And give them voice and utterance once again.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,  
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,  
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn  
Throws up the steamy column, and the cups,  
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,  
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.  
Not such his evening, who with shining face  
Sweats in the crowded theatre, and, squeezed

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*The Newspaper.*

---

And bored with elbow-points through both his sides,  
Out-scolds the ranting actor on the stage :  
Nor his, who patient stands till his feet throb,  
And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath  
Of patriots, bursting with heroic rage ;  
Or placemen, all tranquillity and smiles.  
This folio of four pages, happy work !  
Which not e'en critics criticise ; that holds  
Inquisitive attention, while I read,  
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,  
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break ;  
What is it, but a map of busy life,  
Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns ?  
Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge  
That tempts ambition. On the summit see  
The seals of office glitter in his eyes ;  
He climbs, he pants, he grasps them ! at his heels,  
Close at his heels, a demagogue ascends,  
And with a dexterous jerk soon twists him down,  
And wins them, but to lose them in his turn.



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A Map of busy Life.

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Here rills of oily eloquence in soft  
Meanders lubricate the course they take ;  
The modest speaker is ashamed and grieved  
To engross a moment's notice, and yet begs,  
Begs a propitious ear for his poor thoughts,  
However trivial all that he conceives.  
Sweet bashfulness ! it claims at least this praise ;  
The dearth of information and good sense,  
That it foretels us always comes to pass.  
Cataracts of declamation thunder here ;  
There forests of no meaning spread the page,  
In which all comprehension wanders lost ;  
While fields of pleasantry amuse us there  
With merry descants on a nation's woes.  
The rest appears a wilderness of strange  
But gay confusion ; roses for the cheeks,  
And lilies for the brows of faded age,  
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,  
Heaven, earth, and ocean plundered of their sweets,  
Nectareous essences, Olympian dew,

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The World contemplated at a distance.

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Sermons, and city feasts, and favourite airs,  
Ætheral journies, submarine exploits,  
And Katterfelto, with his hair on end  
At his own wonders, wondering for his bread.

'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat  
To peep at such a world ; to see the stir  
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd ;  
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates  
At a safe distance, where the dying sound  
Falls a soft murmur on the uninjured ear,  
Thus sitting, and surveying thus at ease  
The globe and its concerns, I seem advanced  
To some secure and more than mortal height,  
That liberates and exempts me from them all.  
In turns submitted to my view, turns round  
With all its generations ; I behold  
The tumult, and am still. The sound of war  
Has lost its terrors ere it reaches me ;  
Grieves, but alarms me not. I mourn the pride  
And avarice, that make man a wolf to man ;

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Address to Winter.

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Hear the faint echoes of those brazen throats,  
By which he speaks the language of his heart,  
And sigh, but never tremble at the sound.

He travels and expatiates as the bee  
✓ From flower to flower, so he from land to land;  
The manners, customs, policy, of all  
Pay contribution to the store he gleans;  
He sucks intelligence in every clime,  
And spreads the honey of his deep research  
At his return—a rich repast for me.  
He travels, and I too. I tread his deck,  
Ascend his topmast, through his peering eyes  
Discover countries, with a kindred heart  
Suffer his woes, and share in his escapes;  
While fancy, like the finger of a clock,  
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

Oh Winter, ruler of the inverted year,  
Thy scattered hair with sleet-like ashes filled,  
Thy breath congealed upon thy lips, thy cheeks  
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows

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Address to Winter.

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---

Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds,  
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne  
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,  
But urged by storms along its slippery way,  
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seemest,  
And dreaded as thou art! Thou holdest the sun  
A prisoner in the yet undawning east,  
Shortening his journey between morn and noon,  
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,  
Down to the rosy west ; but kindly still  
Compensating his loss with added hours  
Of social converse and instructive ease,  
And gathering, at short notice, in one group  
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,  
Not less dispersed by day-light and its cares.  
I crown thee king of intimate delights,  
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,  
And all the comforts, that the lowly roof  
Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours  
Of long uninterrupted evening, know.

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Rural Amusements of a Winter Evening.

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No rattling wheels stop short before these gates ;  
No powdered pert proficient in the art  
Of sounding an alarm assaults these doors  
Till the street rings ; no stationary steeds  
Cough their own knell, while, heedless of the sound,  
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake :  
But here the needle plies its busy task,  
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flower,  
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,  
Unfolds its bosom ; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,  
And curling tendrils, gracefully disposed,  
Follow the nimble finger of the fair ;  
A wreath, that cannot fade, or flowers, that blow  
With most success when all besides decay.  
The poet's or historian's page by one  
Made vocal for the amusement of the rest ;  
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds  
The touch from many a trembling cord shakes out ;  
And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct,  
And in the charming strife triumphant still ;

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*Rural Amusements of a Winter Evening*

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Beguile the night, and set a keener edge  
On female industry: the threaded steel  
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds.  
The volume closed, the customary rites  
Of the last meal commence. A Roman meal;  
Such as the mistress of the world once found  
Delicious, when her patriots of high note,  
Perhaps by moonlight, at their humble doors,  
And under an old oak's domestic shade,  
Enjoyed, spare feast! a radish and an egg.  
Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,  
Nor such as with a frown forbids the play  
Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth:  
Nor do we madly, like an impious world,  
Who deem religion frenzy, and the God  
That made them, an intruder on their joys,  
Start at his awful name, or deem his praise  
A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone,  
Exciting oft our gratitude and love,  
While we retrace with memory's pointing wand,

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Compared with the fashionable ones.

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That calls the past to our exact review,  
The dangers we have 'scaped, the broken snare,  
The disappointed foe, deliverance found  
Unlooked for, life preserved and peace restored,  
Fruits of omnipotent eternal love,  
Oh evenings worthy of the gods! exclaimed  
The Sabine bard, Oh evenings, I reply,  
More to be prized and coveted than your's  
As more illumined, and with nobler truths,  
That I, and mine, and those we love, enjoy.

Is winter hideous in a garb like this?  
Needs he the tragic fur, the smoke of lamps,  
The pent-up breath of an unsavory throng,  
To thaw him into feeling; or the smart  
And snappish dialogue, that flippant wits  
Call comedy, to prompt him with a smile?  
The self-complacent actor, when he views  
(Stealing a side-long glance at a full house)  
The slope of faces, from the floor to the roof,  
(As if one master-spring controuled them all)

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Reflections on Cards and Dice.

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Relaxed into an universal grin,  
Sees not a countenance there, that speaks of joy  
Half so refined or so sincere as our's.  
Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks,  
That idleness has ever yet contrived  
To fill the void of an unfurnished brain,  
To palliate dulness, and give time a shove.  
Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing,  
Unsoiled, and swift, and of a silken sound;  
But the world's time is time in masquerade!  
Their's, should I paint him, has his pinions fledged  
With motley plumes; and, where the peacock shows  
His azure eyes, is tintured black and red  
With spots quadrangular of diamond form,  
Ensanguined hearts, clubs typical of strife,  
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.  
What should be, and what was an hour glass once,  
Becomes a dice box, and a billiard mast  
Well does the work of his destructive scythe.  
Thus decked, he charms a world whom fashion blinds



---

Their Effect on the Minds of Youth.

---

To his true worth, most pleased when idle most;  
Whose only happy are their wasted hours.  
E'en misses, at whose age their mothers wore  
The back-string and the bib, assume the dress  
Of womanhood, sit pupils in the school  
Of card-devoted time, and night by night  
Placed at some vacant corner of the board,  
Learn every trick, and soon play all the game.  
But truce with censure. Roving as I rove,  
Where shall I find an end, or how proceed?  
As he that travels far oft turns aside  
To view some rugged rock or mouldering tower,  
Which seen delights him not; then coming home  
Describes and prints it, that the world may know  
How far he went for what was nothing worth;  
So I, with brush in hand and pallet spread,  
With colours mixed for a far different use,  
Paint cards and dolls, and every idle thing,  
That fancy finds in her excursive flights.

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Address to Evening.

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Come Evening, once again, season of peace;  
Return sweet Evening, and continue long!  
Methinks I see thee in the streaky west,  
With matron-step slow moving, while the night  
Treads on thy sweeping train; one hand employed  
In letting fall the curtain of repose  
On bird and beast, the other charged for man  
With sweet oblivion of the cares of day:  
Not sumptuously adorned, nor needing aid,  
Like homely-featured night, of clustering gems;  
A star or two, just twinkling on thy brow,  
Suffices thee; save that the moon is thine  
No less than her's, not worn indeed on high  
With ostentatious pageantry, but set  
With modest grandeur in thy purple zone,  
Resplendent less, but of an ampler round.  
Come then, and thou shalt find thy votary calm,  
Or make me so. Composure is thy gift:  
And, whether I devote thy gentle hours  
To books, to music, or the poet's toil;

---

A brown Study.

---

To weaving nets for bird-alluring fruit :  
Or twining silken threads round ivory reels,  
When they command whom man was born to please;  
I slight thee not, but make thee welcome still.

Just when our drawing-rooms begin to blaze  
With lights, by clear reflection multiplied  
From many a mirror, in which he of Gath,  
Goliah, might have seen his giant bulk  
Whole without stooping, towering crest and all,  
My pleasures too begin. But me perhaps  
The glowing hearth may satisfy a while  
With faint illumination, that uplifts  
The shadows to the ceiling, there by fits  
Dancing uncouthly to the quivering flame.  
Not undelightful is an hour to me,  
So spent in parlour twilight: such a gloom  
Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking mind,  
The mind contemplative, with some new theme  
Pregnant, or indisposed alike to all.  
Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial powers,

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---

A brown Study.

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---

That never feel a stupor, know no pause,  
Nor need one; I am conscious, and confess  
Fearless a soul, that does not always think.  
Me oft has fancy ludicrous and wild  
Soothed with a waking dream of houses, towers,  
Trees, churches, and strange visages, expressed  
In the red cinders, while with poring eye  
I gazed, myself creating what I saw.  
Nor less amused have I quiescent watched  
The sooty films, that play upon the bars  
Pendulous, and foreboding in the view  
Of superstition, prophesying still,  
Though still deceived, some stranger's near approach.  
'Tis thus the understanding takes repose  
In indolent vacuity of thought,  
And sleeps and is refreshed. Meanwhile the face  
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask  
Of deep deliberation, as the man  
Were tasked to his full strength, absorbed and lost.  
Thus oft, reclined at ease, I lose an hour

---

Fall of Snow.

---

At evening, till at length the freezing blast,  
That sweeps the bolted shutter, summons home  
The recollected powers; and snapping short  
The glassy threads, with which the fancy weaves  
Her brittle toils, restores me to myself.

How calm is my recess; and how the frost,  
Raging abroad, and the rough wind endear  
The silence and the warmth enjoyed within!

I saw the woods and fields at close of day

A variegated show; the meadows green,  
Though faded; and the lands, where lately waved  
The golden harvest, of a mellow brown,  
Upturned so lately by the forceful share

I saw far off the weedy fallows smile

With verdure, not unprofitable, grazed  
By flocks, fast feeding, and selecting each  
His favourite herb; while all the leafless groves,  
That skirt the horizon, wore a sable hue,  
Scarce noticed in the kindred dusk of eve.

To-morrow brings a change, a total change!

---

*Fall of Snow.*

---

Which even now, though silently performed,  
And slowly, and by most unfelt, the face  
Of universal nature undergoes.  
Fast fall a fleecy shower: the downy flakes  
Descending, and with never-ceasing lapse,  
Softly alighting upon all below,  
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives  
Gladly the thickening mantle; and the green  
And tender blade, that feared the chilling blast,  
Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none  
Finds happiness unblighted; or, if found,  
Without some thistly sorrow at its side;  
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin  
Against the law of love, to measure lots  
With less distinguished than ourselves; that thus  
We may with patience bear our moderate ills,  
And sympathise with others, suffering more.  
Ill fares the traveller now, and he that stalks  
In ponderous boots beside his reeking team.

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The Waggon.

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The wain goes heavily, impeded sore  
By congregated loads adhering close  
To the clogged wheels; and in its sluggish pace  
Noiseless appears a moving hill of snow.  
The toiling steeds expand the nostril wide,  
While every breath, by respiration strong,  
Forced downward, is consolidated soon  
Upon their jutting chests. He, formed to bear  
The pelting brunt of the tempestuous night,  
With half-shut eyes, and puckered cheeks, and teeth  
Presented bare against the storm, plods on.  
One hand secures his hat, save when with both  
He brandishes his pliant length of whip,  
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain.  
O happy; and in my account denied  
That sensibility of pain, with which  
Refinement is endued; thrice happy thou!  
Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed  
The piercing cold, but feels it unimpaired.  
The learned finger never need explore



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The industrious Poor need

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Thy vigorous pulse; and the unhealthful east,  
That breathes the spleen, and searches every bone  
Of the infirm, is wholesome air to thee.

Thy days roll on exempt from household care;  
Thy waggon is thy wife; and the poor beasts,  
That drag the dull companion to and fro,  
Thine helpless charge, dependent on thy care.  
Ah treat them kindly! rude as thou appearest,  
Yet show that thou hast mercy! which the great,  
With heedless hurry whirled from place to place,  
Humane as they would seem, not always show.

Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat,  
Such claim compassion in a night like this,  
And have a friend in every feeling heart.  
Warmed, while it lasts, by labour, all day long  
They brave the season, and yet find at eve,  
Ill clad and fed but sparsely, time to cool.  
The frugal housewife trembles when she lights  
Her scanty stock of brush-wood blazing clear,  
But dying soon like all terrestrial joys.



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Relief in Winter.

---

The few small embers left she nurses well ;  
And, while her infant race, with outspread hands  
And crowded knees, sit cowering o'er the sparks,  
Retires, content to quake, so they be warmed.  
The man feels least, as more inured than she  
To winter, and the current in his veins  
More briskly moved by his severer toil ;  
Yet he too finds his own distress in their's.  
The taper soon extinguished, which I saw  
Dangled along at the cold finger's end  
Just when the day declined, and the brown loaf  
Lodged on the shelf, half-eaten without sauce  
Of savory cheese, or butter, costlier still ;  
Sleep seems their only refuge : for, alas,  
Where penury is felt the thought is chained,  
And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few !  
With all this thrift they thrive not. All the care,  
Ingenious parsimony takes, but just  
Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool,  
Skillet, and old carved chest, from public sale.

---

*Sufferings of the Poor.*

---

They live, and live without extorted alms  
From grudging hands ; but other boast have none  
To sooth their honest pride, that scorns to beg,  
Nor comfort else, but in their mutual love.  
I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair,  
For ye are worthy ; choosing rather far  
A dry but independent crust, hard earned,  
And eaten with a sigh, than to endure  
The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs  
Of knaves in office, partial in their work  
Of distribution ; liberal of their aid  
To clamorous importunity in rags,  
But oft-times deaf to suppliants, who would blush  
To wear a tattered garb however coarse,  
Whom famine cannot reconcile to filth :  
These ask with painful shyness, and, refused  
Because deserving, silently retire !  
But be ye of good courage ! Time itself  
Shall much befriend you. Time shall give increase ;  
And all your numerous progeny, well-trained

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The rural Thief.

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---

But helpless, in few years shall find their hands,  
And labour too. Meanwhile ye shall not want  
What, conscious of your virtues, we can spare,  
Nor what a wealthier than ourselves may send.  
I mean the man, who, when the distant poor  
Need help, denies them nothing but his name.

But poverty with most, who whimper forth  
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe;  
The effect of laziness or sottish waste.  
Now goes the nightly thief prowling abroad  
For plunder; much solicitous how best  
He may compensate for a day of sloth,  
By works of darkness and nocturnal wrong.  
Woe to the gardener's pale, the farmer's hedge,  
Plashed neatly, and secured with driven stakes  
Deep in the loamy bank. Uptorn by strength,  
Resistless in so bad a cause, but lame  
To better deeds, he bundles up the spoil,  
An ass's burden, and, when laden most  
And heaviest, light of foot steals fast away.

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---

The rural Thief.

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---

Nor does the boarded hovel better guard  
The well-stacked pile of riven logs and roots  
From his pernicious force. Nor will he leave  
Unwrenched the door, however well secured,  
Where Chanticleer amidst his haram sleeps  
In unsuspecting pomp. Twitched from the perch,  
He gives the princely bird, with all his wives,  
To his voracious bag, struggling in vain,  
And loudly wondering at the sudden change.  
Nor this to feed his own. 'Twere some excuse,  
Did pity of their sufferings warp aside  
His principle, and tempt him into sin  
For their support, so destitute. But they  
Neglected pine at home; themselves, as more  
Exposed than others, with less scruple made  
His victims, robbed of their defenceless all.  
Cruel is all he does. 'Tis quenchless thirst  
Of ruinous ebriety, that prompts  
His every action, and imbrutes the man.  
Oh for a law to noose the villain's neck,

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Public Houses.

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---

Who starves his own; who persecutes the blood  
He gave them in his children's veins, and hates  
And wrongs the woman, he has sworn to love!

Pass where we may, through city or through town,  
Village, or hamlet, of this merry land,  
Though lean and beggared, every twentieth pace  
Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff  
Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes,  
The law has licensed, as makes temperance reel.  
There sit, involved and lost in curling clouds  
Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the boor,  
The lackey, and the groom: the craftsman there  
Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil;  
Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,  
And he that kneads the dough; all loud alike,  
All learned, and all drunk! The fiddle screams  
Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed  
Its wasted tones and harmony unheard:  
Fierce the dispute whate'er the theme; while she,  
Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate,

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Public Houses.

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---

Perched on the sign-post, holds with even hand  
Her undecisive scales. In this she lays  
A weight of ignorance; in that of pride;  
And smiles delighted with the eternal poise.  
Dire is the frequent curse, and its twin sound  
The cheek distending oath, not to be praised  
As ornamental, musical, polite,  
Like those which modern senators employ,  
Whose oath is rhetoric, and who swear for fame!  
Behold the schools, in which plebeian minds  
Once simple are initiated in arts,  
Which some may practise with politer grace,  
But none with readier skill!—'tis here they learn  
The road that leads from competence and peace  
To indigence and rapine; till at last  
Society, grown weary of the load  
Shakes her incumbered lap, and casts them out.  
But censure profits little: vain the attempt  
To advertise in verse a public pest,  
That, like the filth with which the peasant feeds

---

The multitude of them censured.

---

His hungry acres, stinks and is of use.  
The excise is fattened with the rich result  
Of all this riot; and ten thousand casks,  
For ever dribbling out their base contents,  
Touched by the Midas finger of the state,  
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.  
Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!  
Gloriously drunk obey the important call!  
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats;—  
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

Would I had fallen upon those happier days,  
That poets celebrate; those golden times,  
And those Arcadian scenes, that Maro sings,  
And Sidney, warbler of poetic prose,  
Nymphs were Dianas then, and swains had hearts,  
That felt their virtues: innocence, it seems,  
From courts dismissed, found shelter in the groves;  
The footsteps of simplicity, impressed  
Upon the yielding herbage, (so they sing)  
Then were not all effaced: then speech profane,

---

The Farmer's Daughter:—what she was—what she is.

---

And manners profligate, were rarely found;  
Observed as prodigies, and soon reclaimed.  
Vain wish! those days were never: airy dreams  
Sat for the picture: and the poet's hand,  
Imparting substance to an empty shade,  
Imposed a gay delirium for a truth.  
Grant it: I still must envy them an age,  
That favoured such a dream; in days like these  
Impossible, when virtue is so scarce,  
That to suppose a scene where she presides,  
Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief.  
No: we are polished now. The rural lass,  
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,  
Her artless manners, and her neat attire,  
So dignified, that she was hardly less  
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,  
Is seen no more. The character is lost!  
Her head adorned with lappets pinned aloft,  
And ribbands streaming gay, superbly raised,  
And magnified beyond all human size,



---

The simplicity of Country Manners almost lost.

---

Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand  
For more than half the tresses it sustains;  
Her elbows ruffled, and her tottering form  
Ill propped upon French heels; she might be deemed  
(But that the basket dangling on her arm  
Interprets her more truly) of a rank  
Too proud for dairy work, or sale of eggs.  
Expect her soon with foot-boy at her heels,  
No longer blushing for her awkward load,  
Her train and her umbrella all her care!  
The town has tinged the country; and the stain  
Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe,  
The worse for what it soils. The fashion runs  
Down into scenes still rural; but alas,  
Scenes rarely graced with rural manners now!  
Time was when in the pastoral retreat  
The unguarded door, was safe; men did not watch  
To invade another's right, or guard their own.  
Then sleep was undisturbed by fear, unscared  
By drunken howlings; and the chilling tale

---

*Causes of the Change.*

---

Of midnight murder was a wonder heard  
With doubtful credit, told to frighten babes;  
But farewell now to unsuspecting night,  
And slumbers unalarmed! Now, ere you sleep,  
See that your polished arms be primed with care,  
And drop the night-bolt;—ruffians are abroad,  
And the first larum of the cock's shrill throat  
May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear  
To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.  
Ev'n daylight has its dangers; and the walk  
Through pathless wastes and woods, unconscious once  
Of other tenants than melodious birds,  
Or harmless flocks, is hazardous and bold.  
Lamented change! to which full many a cause  
Inveterate, hopeless of a cure, conspires.  
The course of human things from good to ill,  
From ill to worse, is fatal, never fails:  
Increase of power begets increase of wealth;  
Wealth luxury, and luxury excess;  
Excess, the scrofulous and itchy plague,

---

Desertion of the Country by the Rich.

---

That seizes first the opulent, descends  
To the next rank contagious, and in time  
Taints downward all the graduated scale  
Of order, from the chariot to the plough.  
The rich, and they that have an arm to check  
The licence of the lowest in degree,  
Desert their office; and themselves, intent  
On pleasure, haunt the capital, and thus  
To all the violence of lawless hands  
Resign the scenes, their presence might protect.  
Authority herself not seldom sleeps,  
Though resident, and witness of the wrong.  
The plump convivial parson often bears  
The magisterial sword in vain, and lays  
His reverence and his worship both to rest  
On the same cushion of habitual sloth.  
Perhaps timidity restrains his arm;  
When he should strike he trembles, and sets free,  
Himself enslaved by terror of the band,  
The audacious convict, whom he dares not bind,

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Neglect of Magistrates.

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Perhaps, though by profession ghostly pure,  
He too may have his vice, and sometimes prove  
Less dainty than becomes his grave outside  
In lucrative concerns. Examine well  
His milk-white hand; the palm is hardly clean—  
But here and there an ugly smutch appears.  
Foh! 'twas a bribe that left it: he has touched  
Corruption. Whoso seeks an audit here  
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,  
Wild fowl or venison; and his errand speeds.

But faster far, and more than all the rest,  
A noble cause, which none, who bears a spark  
Of public virtue, ever wished removed,  
Works the deplored and mischievous effect.  
'Tis universal soldiership has stabbed  
The heart of merit in the meaner class.  
Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage  
Of those that bear them, in whatever cause,  
Seem most at variance with all moral good,  
And incompatible with serious thought.

---

Militia principally in fault.

---

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,  
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all  
But his own simple pleasures; now and then  
A wrestling match, a foot-race, or a fair;  
Is balloted, and trembles at the news:  
Sheepishly doffs his hat, and mumbling swears  
A bible-oath to be whate'er they please,  
To do he knows not what. The task performed,  
That instant he becomes the serjeant's care,  
His pupil, and his torment, and his jest.  
His awkward gait, his introverted toes,  
Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,  
Procure him many a curse. By slow degrees,  
Unapt to learn, and formed of stubborn stuff,  
He yet by slow degrees puts off himself,  
Grows conscious of a change, and likes it well:  
He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk;  
He steps right onward, martial in his air,  
His form, and movement; is as smart above  
As meal and larded locks can make him; wears

---

The new Recruit, and his Transformation.

---

His hat, or his plumed helmet, with a grace ;  
And his three years of heroship expired,  
Returns indignant to the slighted plough.  
He hates the field, in which no fife or drum  
Attends him ; drives his cattle to a march ;  
And sighs for the smart comrades he has left.  
'Twere well if his exterior change were all—  
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost  
His ignorance and harmless manners too.  
To swear, to game, to drink ; to show at home  
By lewdness, idleness, and sabbath-breach,  
The great proficiency he made abroad ;  
To astonish and to grieve his gazing friends ;  
To break some maiden's and his mother's heart ;  
To be a pest where he was useful once ;  
Are his sole aim, and all his glory, now.

Man in society is like a flower  
Blown in its native bed ; 'tis there alone  
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,  
Shine out ; there only reach their proper use.





*Cramp del.*

*Raddson sculp.*

*The instant he becomes the Serjeants care,  
His Pupil, and his torment, and his jest.*

*Rich. B. B. Esq.*

*Published by S.A. Oddy, & By Lane, Sept. 1833.*



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Reflections on Bodies corporate.

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But man, associated and leagued with man  
By regal warrant, or self-joined by bond  
For interest-sake, or swarming into clans  
Beneath one head for purposes of war,  
Like flowers selected from the rest, and bound  
And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,  
Fades rapidly, and by compression marred,  
Contracts defilement not to be endured.  
Hence chartered boroughs are such public plagues ;  
And burghers, men immaculate perhaps  
In all their private functions, once combined,  
Become a loathsome body, only fit  
For dissolution, hurtful to the main.  
Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin  
Against the charities of domestic life,  
Incorporated seem at once to lose  
Their nature ; and disclaiming all regard  
For mercy and the common rights of man,  
Build factories with blood, conducting trade  
At the sword's point, and dying the white robe

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Reflections on Bodies corporate.

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---

Of innocent commercial justice red.

Hence too the field of glory, as the world

Misdeems it, dazzled by its bright array,

With all its majesty of thundering pomp,

Enchanting music and immortal wreaths,

Is but a school, where thoughtlessness is taught

On principle, where foppery atones

For folly, gallantry for every vice.

But slighted as it is, and by the great

Abandoned, and, which still I more regret,

Infected with the manners and the modes

It knew not once, the country wins me still.

I never framed a wish, or formed a plan,

That flattered me with hopes of earthly bliss,

But there I laid the scene. There early strayed

My fancy, ere yet liberty of choice

Had found me, or the hope of being free.

My very dreams were rural; rural too.

The first-born efforts of my youthful muse,

Sportive and jingling her poetic bells,

---

The love of Rural Objects.

---

Ere yet her ear was mistress of their powers.  
No bard could please me but whose lyre was tuned  
To Nature's praises. Heroes and their feats  
Fatigued me, never weary of the pipe  
Of Tityrus, assembling, as he sang,  
The rustic throng beneath his favorite beech.  
Then Milton had indeed a poet's charms:  
New to my taste his Paradise surpassed  
The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue  
To speak its excellence. I danced for joy.  
I marvelled much that, at so ripe an age  
As twice seven years, his beauties had then first  
Engaged my wonder; and admiring still,  
And still admiring, with regret supposed  
The joy half lost because not sooner found.  
There too enamoured of the life I loved,  
Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit:  
Determined, and possessing it at last  
With transports, such as favoured lovers feel,  
I studied, prized, and wished that I had known,

---

The love of Rural Objects natural to all,

---

Ingenious Cowley! and, though now reclaimed  
By modern lights from on erroneous taste,  
I cannot but lament thy splendid wit  
Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools.  
I still revere thee, courtly though retired;  
Though stretched at ease in Chertsey's silent bowers,  
Not unemployed; and finding rich amends  
For a lost world in solitude and verse.  
'Tis born with all: the love of nature's works  
Is an ingredient in the compound man,  
Infused at the creation of the kind.  
And, though the Almighty Maker has throughout  
Discriminated each from each; by strokes  
And touches of his hand, with so much art  
Diversified; that two were never found  
Twins at all points—yet this obtains in all,  
That all discern a beauty in his works,  
And all can taste them: minds, that have been formed  
And tutored with a relish more exact,  
But none without some relish, none unmoved.

---

And never to be totally extinguished.

---

It is a flame that dies not even there,  
Where nothing feeds it: neither business, crowds,  
Nor habits of luxurious city-life,  
Whatever else they smother of true worth  
In human bosoms; quench it or abate.  
The villas, with which London stands begirt,  
Like a swarth Indian with his belt of beads,  
Prove it. A breath of unadulterate air,  
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer  
The citizen, and brace his languid frame!  
Ev'n in the stifling bosom of the town  
A garden, in which nothing thrives, has charms,  
That sooth the rich possessor; much consoled,  
That here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,  
Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the well  
He cultivates. These serve him with a hint  
That nature lives; that sight-refreshing green  
Is still the livery she delights to wear,  
Though sickly samples of the exuberant whole.  
What are the casements lined with creeping herbs,

---

*Invocation to Rural Life.*

---

The prouder sashes fronted with a range  
Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed,  
The Frenchman's\* darling? are they not all proofs  
That man, immured in cities, still retains  
His inborn inextinguishable thirst  
Of rural scenes, compensating his loss  
By supplemental shifts, the best he may?  
The most unfurnished with the means of life,  
And they that never pass their brick-wall bounds  
To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air,  
Yet feel the burning instinct: over-head  
Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick,  
And watered duly. There the pitcher stands  
A fragment, and the spoutless tea pot there;  
Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets  
The country, with what ardour he contrives  
A peep at nature, when he can no more.  
Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease;  
And contemplation, heart-consoling joys

\* Mignonette.

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Man fitted for his Station in Life.

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---

And harmless pleasures, in the thronged abode  
Of multitudes unknown; hail, rural life!  
Address himself who will to the pursuit  
Of honours, or emolument, or fame;  
I shall not add myself to such a chase,  
Thwart his attempts, or envy his success.  
Some must be great. Great offices will have  
Great talents. And God gives to every man  
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,  
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall  
Just in the niche, he was ordained to fill.  
To the deliverer of an injured land  
He gives a tongue to enlarge upon, an heart  
To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs:  
To monarchs dignity; to judges sense;  
To artists ingenuity and skill;  
To me an unambitious mind, content  
In the low vale of life, that early felt  
A wish for ease and leisure, and ere long  
Found here that leisure and that ease I wished.

# THE TASK.

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## BOOK V.

### THE WINTER MORNING WALK.

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#### THE ARGUMENT.

*A frosty morning.—The foddering of cattle.—The woodman and his dog.—The poultry.—Whimsical effects of a frost at a waterfall.—The Empress of Russia's palace of ice.—Amusements of monarchs.—War, one of them.—Wars, whence—And whence monarchy.—The evils of it.—English and French loyalty contrasted.—The Bastile, and a prisoner there.—Liberty the chief recommendation of this country.—Modern patriotism questionable, and why.—The perishable nature of the best human institutions.—Spiritual liberty not perishable.—The slavish state of man by nature.—Deliver him, Deist, if you can.—Grace must do it.—The respective merits of patriots and martyrs stated.—Their different treatment.—Happy freedom of the man whom grace makes free.—His relish of the works of God.—Address to the Creator.*

---

'T is morning ; and the sun, with ruddy orb  
Ascending, fires the horizon ; while the clouds,  
That crowd away before the driving wind,  
More ardent as the disk emerges more,





W. M. O'Connell delin.

W. Raddon sculp.

*Heedless of all his pranks the sturdy churl  
Moves right towards the mark nor stops for aught*

*Last Book 6<sup>th</sup>*

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY S. A. ODDY, IVY LANE, JUNE, 1814.

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---

*A frosty Morning.*

---

Resemble most some city in a blaze,  
Seen through the leafless wood. His slanting ray  
Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,  
And tinging all with his own rosy hue,  
From every herb and every spiry blade  
Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field.  
Mine, spindling into longitude immense,  
In spite of gravity, and sage remark  
That I myself am but a fleeting shade,  
Provokes me to a smile. With eye askance  
I view the muscular proportioned limb  
Transformed to a lean shank. The shapeless pair,  
As they designed to mock me, at my side  
Take step for step; and as I near approach  
The cottage, walk along the plastered wall,  
Preposterous sight! the legs without the man.  
The verdure of the plain lies buried deep  
Beneath the dazzling deluge; and the bents,  
And coarser grass, upspearing o'er the rest,  
Of late unsightly and unseen, now shine

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---

The Foddering of Cattle.

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---

Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,  
And fledged with icy feathers, nod superb.  
The cattle mourn in corners where the fence  
Screens them; and seem half-petrified to sleep  
In unrecumbent sadness. There they wait  
Their wonted fodder; not like hungry man;  
Fretful if unsupplied; but silent, meek,  
And patient of the slow-paced swain's delay.  
He from the stack carves out the accustomed load  
Deep-plunging, and again deep-plunging oft,  
His broad keen knife into the solid mass:  
Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands,  
With such undeviating and even force  
He severs it away: no needless care,  
Lest storms should overset the leaning pile  
Deciduous, or its own unbalanced weight.  
Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcerned  
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe  
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear,  
From morn to eve his solitary task.

---

The Woodman and his Dog.

---

Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears  
And tail cropped short, half lurcher and half cur,  
His dog attends him. Close behind his heel  
Now creeps he slow; and now, with many a frisk  
Wide-scampering, snatches up the drifted snow  
With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout;  
Then shakes his powdered coat and barks for joy.  
Heedless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl  
Moves right toward the mark; nor stops for aught,  
But now and then with pressure of his thumb  
To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube,  
That fumes beneath his nose: the trailing cloud  
Streams far behind him, scenting all the air.  
Now from the roost, or from the neighbouring pale,  
Where, diligent to catch the first faint gleam  
Of smiling day, they gossipped side by side,  
Come trooping at the housewife's well-known call  
The feathered tribes domestic. Half on wing  
And half on foot, they brush the fleecy flood,  
Conscious and fearful of too deep a plunge.

---

The Poultry.

---

The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering caves  
To seize the fair occasion. Well they eye  
The scattered grain, and thievishly resolved  
To escape the impending famine, often scared  
As oft return, a pert voracious kind.  
Clean riddance quickly made, one only care  
Remains to each, the search of sunny nook,  
Or shed impervious to the blast. Resigned  
To sad necessity, the cock foregoes  
His wonted strut; and, wading at their head  
With well-considered steps, seems to resent  
His altered gait and stateliness retrenched.  
How find the myriads, that in summer cheer  
The hills and vallies with their ceaseless songs,  
Due sustenance, or where subsist they now?  
Earth yields them nought; the imprisoned worm is  
safe  
Beneath the frozen clod; all seeds of herbs  
Lie covered close; and berry-bearing thorns,  
That feed the thrush, (whatever some suppose)

---

*The Birds seek for Shelter.*

---

Afford the smaller minstrels no supply.  
The long protracted rigour of the year  
Thips all their numerous flocks. In chinks and holes  
Ten thousand seek an unmolested end,  
As instinct prompts; self-buried ere they die.  
The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,  
Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, now  
Repay's their labour more; and perched aloft  
By the way-side, or stalking in the path,  
Lean pensioners upon the traveller's track,  
Pick up their nauseous dole, though sweet to them,  
Of voided pulse or half-digested grain.  
The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,  
O'erwhelming all distinction. On the flood,  
Indurated and fixt, the snowy weight  
Lies undissolved; while silently beneath,  
And unperceived, the current steals away.  
Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps  
The mill-dam, dashes on the restless wheel,  
And wantons in the pebbly gulph below:

---

Whimsical Effects of a

---

No frost can bind it there; its utmost force  
Can but arrest the light and smoky mist,  
That in its fall the liquid sheet throws wide.  
And see were it has hung the embroidered banks  
With forms so various, that no powers of art,  
The pencil or the pen, may trace the scene!  
Here glittering turrets rise, upbearing high  
(Fantastic misarrangement!) on the roof  
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees  
And shrubs of fairy land. The crystal drops,  
That trickle down the branches, fast congealed,  
Shoot into pillars of pellucid length,  
And prop the pile they but adorned before.  
Here grotto within grotto safe defies  
The sun-beam; there, embossed and fretted wild,  
The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes  
Capricious, in which fancy seeks in vain  
The likeness of some object seen before.  
Thus nature works, as if to mock at art,  
And in defiance of her rival powers;



---

Frost at a Waterfall.

---

By these fortuitous and random strokes  
Performing such inimitable feats,  
As she with all her rules can never reach.  
Less worthy of applause, though more admired,  
Because a novelty, the work of man,  
Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ!  
Thy most magnificent and mighty freak,  
The wonder of the north. No forest fell  
When thou wouldst build; no quarry sent its stores  
To enrich thy walls; but thou didst hew the floods,  
And make thy marble of the glassy wave.  
In such a palace Aristæus found  
Cyrene, when he bore the plaintive tale  
Of his lost bees to her maternal ear:  
In such a palace poetry might place  
The armory of winter; where his troops,  
The gloomy clouds, find weapons, arrowy sleet,  
Skin-piercing volley, blossom-bruising hail,  
And snow, that often blinds the traveller's course,  
And wraps him in an unexpected tomb.

---

*The Empress of Russia's*

---

Silently as a dream the fabric rose ;  
No sound of hammer or of saw was there :  
Ice upon ice, the well adjusted parts  
Were soon conjoined, nor other cement asked  
Than water interfused to make them one.  
Lamps gracefully disposed, and of all hues,  
Illumined every side : a watery light  
Gleamed through the clear transparency, that seemed  
Another moon new risen, or meteor fallen  
From heaven to earth, of lambent flame serene.  
So stood the brittle prodigy ; though smooth  
And slippery the materials, yet frost bound  
Firm as a rock. Nor wanted aught within,  
That royal residence might well befit,  
For grandeur or for use. Long wavy wreaths  
Of flowers, that feared no enemy but warmth,  
Blushed on the pannels. Mirror needed none  
Where all was vitreous ; but in order due  
Convivial table and commodious seat  
(What seemed at least commodious seat) were there ;

---

Palace of Ice.

---

Sofa, and couch, and high-built throne august.  
The same lubricity was found in all,  
And all was moist to the warm touch ; a scene  
Of evanescent glory, once a stream,  
And soon to slide into a stream again.  
Alas ! 'twas but a mortifying stroke  
Of undesigned severity, that glanced  
(Made by a monarch) on her own estate,  
On human grandeur and the courts of kings.  
'Twas transient in its nature, as in show  
'Twas durable ; as worthless, as it seemed,  
Intrinsically precious ; to the foot  
Treacherous and false ; it smiled, and it was cold.

Great princes have great playthings. Some have  
played

At hewing mountains into men, and some  
At building human wonders mountain-high.  
Some have amused the dull, sad years of life,  
(Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad)  
With schemes of monumental fame ; and sought

---

---

Amusements of Monarchs—

---

---

By pyramids and mausolean pomp,  
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.  
Some seek diversion in the tented field,  
And make the sorrows of mankind their sport.  
But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise,  
Kings would not play at. Nations would do well  
To extort their truncheons from the puny hands  
Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds  
Are gratified with mischief; and who spoil,  
Because men suffer it, their toy the world.

When Babel was confounded, and the great  
Confederacy of projectors wild and vain  
Was split into diversity of tongues,  
Then, as a shepherd separates his flock,  
These to the upland, to the valley those,  
God drave asunder, and assigned their lot  
To all the nations. Ample was the boon  
He gave them, in its distribution fair  
And equal; and he bade them dwell in peace,  
Peace was awhile their care: they ploughed, and  
sowed,

---

---

War, one of them.

---

---

And reaped their plenty without grudge or strife.  
But violence can never longer sleep  
Than human passions please. In every heart  
Are sown the sparks, that kindle fiery war;  
Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze.  
Cain had already shed a brother's blood:  
The deluge washed it out; but left unquenched  
The seeds of murder in the breast of man.  
Soon by a righteous judgment in the line  
Of his descending progeny was found  
The first artificer of death; the shrewd  
Contriver, who first sweated at the forge,  
And forced the blunt and yet unbloodied steel  
To a keen edge, and made it bright for war.  
Him, Tubal named, the Vulcan of old times,  
The sword and falchion their inventor claim;  
And the first smith was the first murderer's son.  
His art survived the waters; and ere long,  
When man was multiplied and spread abroad  
In tribes and clans, and had begun to call

---

---

Wars whence, and whence Monarchy.

---

---

These meadows and that range of hills his own,  
The tasted sweets of property begat  
Desire of more ; and industry in some  
To improve and cultivate their just demesne,  
Made others covet what they saw so fair.  
Thus war began on earth : these fought for spoil,  
And those in self-defence. Savage at first  
The onset, and irregular. At length  
One eminent above the rest for strength,  
For stratagem, for courage, or for all,  
Was chosen leader ; him they served in war,  
And him in peace, for sake of warlike deeds  
Reverenced no less. Who could with him compare ;  
Or who so worthy to control themselves  
As he, whose prowess had subdued their foes ?  
Thus war, affording field for the display  
Of virtue, made one chief, whom times of peace,  
Which have their exigencies too, and call  
For skill in government, at length made king.  
King was a name too proud for man to wear

---

The Evils of War.

---

With modesty and meekness ; and the crown,  
 So dazzling in their eyes, who set it on,  
 Was sure to intoxicate the brows it bound.  
 It is the abject property of most,  
 That, being parcel of the common mass,  
 And destitute of means to raise themselves,  
 They sink, and settle lower than they need.  
 They know not what it is to feel within  
 A comprehensive faculty, that grasps  
 Great purposes with ease, that turns and wields,  
 Almost without an effort, plans too vast  
 For their conception, which they cannot move.  
 Conscious of impotence they soon grow drunk  
 With gazing, when they see an able man  
 Step forth to notice ; and besotted thus  
 Build him a pedestal, and say, " Stand there,  
 " And be our admiration and our praise."  
 They roll themselves before him in the dust,  
 Then most deserving in their own account  
 When most extravagant in his applause,

---

---

The Evils of War.

---

---

As if exalting him they raised themselves:  
Thus by degrees, self-cheated of their sound  
And sober judgment, that he is but man,  
They demi-deify and fume him so,  
That in due season he forgets it too:  
Inflated and astrut with self conceit,  
He gulps the windy diet ; and ere long,  
Adopting their mistake, profoundly thinks  
The world was made in vain, if not for him.  
Thenceforth they are his cattle: drudges, born  
To bear his burdens, drawing in his gears,  
And sweating in his service, his caprice  
Becomes the soul that animates them all.  
He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives,  
Spent in the purchase of renown for him,  
An easy reckoning ; and they think the same.  
Thus kings were first invented, and thus kings  
Were burnished into heroes, and became  
The arbiters of this terraqueous swamp ;  
/ Storks among frogs, that have but croaked and died.



---

---

Mankind Babes in the cause of Freedom.

---

---

Strange, that such folly, as lifts bloated man  
To eminence fit only for a god,  
Should ever drivell out of human lips,  
Even in the cradled weakness of the world!  
Still stranger much, that when at length mankind  
Had reached the sinewy firmness of their youth,  
And could discriminate and argue well  
On subjects more mysterious, they were yet  
Babes in the cause of freedom, and should fear  
And quake before the gods themselves had made:  
But above measure strange, that neither proof  
Of sad experience, nor examples set  
By some, whose patriot virtue has prevailed,  
Can even now, when they are grown mature  
In wisdom, and with philosophic deeds  
Familiar, serve to emancipate the rest!  
Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone  
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead  
A course of long observance for its use,  
That even servitude, the worst of ills,

---

---

The force of Custom.

---

---

Because delivered down from sire to son,  
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing.  
But is it fit, or can it bear the shock  
Of rational discussion, that a man,  
Compounded and made up like other men  
Of elements tumultuous, in whom lust  
And folly in as ample measure meet,  
As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules,  
Should be a despot absolute, and boast  
Himself the only freeman of his land?  
Should, when he pleases, and on whom he will,  
Wage war, with any or with no pretence  
Of provocation given, or wrong sustained,  
And force the beggarly last doit by means,  
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch  
Of poverty, that thus he may procure  
His thousands, weary of penurious life,  
A splendid opportunity to die?  
Say ye, who (with less prudence than of old  
Jotham ascribed to his assembled trees

---

Kings may exercise their Powers amiss.

---

In politic convention) put your trust  
In the shadow of a bramble, and reclined  
In fancied peace beneath his dangerous branch,  
Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway,  
Where find ye passive fortitude? Whence springs  
Your self-denying zeal, that holds it good  
To stroke the prickly grievance, and to hang  
His thorns with streamers of continual praise?  
We too are friends to loyalty. We love  
The king, who loves the law, respects his bounds,  
And reigns content within them: him we serve  
Freely and with delight; who leaves us free:  
But recollecting still that he is man,  
We trust him not too far. King though he be,  
And king in England too, he may be weak,  
And vain enough to be ambitious still;  
May exercise amiss his proper powers,  
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant:  
Beyond that mark is treason. He is our's,  
To administer, to guard, to adorn, the state,

---

*English and French Loyalty contrasted.*

---

But not to warp or change it. We are his  
To serve him nobly in the common cause,  
True to the death, but not to be his slaves.  
Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love  
Of kings, between your loyalty and our's.  
We love the man, the paltry pageant you :  
We the chief patron of the commonwealth,  
You the regardless author of its woes :  
We for the sake of liberty a king,  
You chains and bondage for a tyrant's sake.  
Our love is principle, and has its root  
In reason, is judicious, manly, free ;  
Your's, a blind instinct, crouches to the rod,  
And licks the foot, that treads it in the dust.  
Were kingship as true treasure as it seems,  
Sterling, and worthy of a wise man's wish,  
I would not be a king to be beloved  
Causeless, and daubed with undiscerning praise,  
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,  
Not to the man, who fills it as he ought.

---

The State that strives for Liberty deserves applause.—

---

Whose freedom is by sufferance, and at will  
Of a superior, he is never free.  
Who lives, and is not weary of a life  
Exposed to manacles, deserves them well.  
The state that strives for liberty, though foiled,  
And forced to abandon what she bravely sought,  
Deserves at least applause for her attempt,  
And pity for her loss. But that's a cause  
Not often unsuccessful: power usurped  
Is weakness when opposed: conscious of wrong,  
'Tis pusillanimous and prone to flight;  
But slaves, that once conceive the glowing thought  
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess  
All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength,  
The scorn of danger, and united hearts;  
The surest presage of the good they seek.\*

---

\* The author hopes that he shall not be censured for unnecessary warmth upon so interesting a subject. He is aware that it is become almost fashionable to stigmatize such sentiments as no better than empty declamation; but it is an ill symptom, and peculiar to modern times.

---

The Bastile,

---

Then shame to manhood, and opprobrious more  
To France than all her losses and defeats,  
Old or of later date, by sea or land,  
Her house of bondage, worse than that of old  
Which God avenged on Pharaoh—the Bastile.  
Ye horrid towers, the abode of broken hearts;  
Ye dungeons and ye cages of despair,  
That monarchs have supplied from age to age  
With music, such as suits their sovereign ears,  
The sighs and groans of miserable men!  
There's not an English heart, that would not leap  
To hear that ye were fallen at last; to know  
That ev'n our enemies, so oft employed  
In forging chains for us, themselves were free.  
For he, who values liberty, confines  
His zeal for her predominance within  
No narrow bounds; her cause engages him  
Wherever pleaded. 'Tis the cause of man.  
There dwell the most forlorn of human kind,  
Immured though unaccused, condemned untried,

---

And a Prisoner there.

---

Cruelly spared, and hopeless of escape.  
There, like the visionary emblem seen  
By him of Babylon, life stands a stump,  
And filletted about with hoops of brass  
Still lives, though all his pleasant boughs are gone.  
To count the hour-bell and expect no change;  
And ever, as the sullen sound is heard,  
Still to reflect, that though a joyless note  
To him, whose moments all have one dull pace,  
Ten thousand rovers in the world at large  
Account it music; that it summons some  
To theatre, or jocund feast or ball:  
The wearied hireling finds it a release  
From labour; and the lover, who has chid  
Its long delay, feels every welcome stroke  
Upon his heart-strings, trembling with delight—  
To fly for refuge from distracting thought  
To such amusements, as ingenious woe  
Contrives, hard shifting, and without her tools—  
To read engraven on the mouldy walls,

---

---

Reflections on solitary Confinement.

---

---

In staggering types, his predecessor's tale,  
A sad memorial, and subjoin his own—  
To turn purveyor to an overgorged  
And bloated spider, till the pampered pest  
Is made familiar, watches his approach,  
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend—  
To wear out time in numbering to and fro  
The studs, that thick emboss his iron door;  
Then downward and then upward, then aslant  
And then alternate; with a sickly hope  
By dint of change to give his tasteless task  
Some relish; till the sum exactly found  
In all directions, he begins again—  
Oh comfortless existence! hemmed around  
With woes, which who that suffers would not kneel  
And beg for exile, or the pangs of death?  
That man should thus encroach on fellow man,  
Abridge him, of his just and native rights,  
Eradicate him, tear him from his hold  
Upon the endearments of domestic life



---

Liberty the chief recommendation of this Country.

---

And social, nip his fruitfulness and use,  
And doom him for perhaps an heedless word  
To barrenness, and solitude, and tears,  
Moves indignation; makes the name of king  
(Of king whom such prerogative can please)  
As dreadful as the Manichean god,  
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy.

'Tis liberty alone, that gives the flower  
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume;  
And we are weeds without it. All constraint,  
Except what wisdom lays on evil men,  
Is evil: hurts the faculties, impedes  
Their progress in the road of science; blinds  
The eyesight of discovery; and begets  
In those that suffer it a sordid mind  
Bestial, a meagre intellect, unfit  
To be the tenant of man's noble form.  
Thee therefore still, blame-worthy as thou art,  
With all thy loss of empire, and though squeezed  
By public exigence till annual food

---

Slavery no where patiently to be endured.

---

Fails for the craving hunger of the state,  
Thee I account still happy, and the chief  
Among the nations, seeing thou art free;  
My native nook of earth! Thy clime is rude,  
Replete with vapours, and disposes much  
All hearts to sadness and none more than mine:  
Thine unadulterate manners are less soft  
And plausible than social life requires,  
And thou hast need of discipline and art  
To give thee what politer France receives!  
From nature's bounty—that humane address  
And sweetness, without which no pleasure is  
In converse, either starved by cold reserve,  
Or flushed with fierce dispute, a senseless brawl:  
Yet being free I love thee: for the sake  
Of that one feature can be well content,  
Disgraced as thou hast been, poor as thou art,  
To seek no sublunary rest beside.  
But once enslaved, farewell! I could endure  
Chains no where patiently; and chains at home,

---

The Age of virtuous Politics is past.

---

Where I am free by birthright, not at all.  
Then what were left of roughness in the grain  
Of British natures, wanting its excuse  
That it belongs to freemen, would disgust  
And shock me. I should then with double pain  
Feel all the rigour of thy fickle clime ;  
And, if I must bewail the blessing lost,  
For which our Hampdens and our Sidneys bled,  
I would at least bewail it under skies  
Milder, among a people less austere ;  
In scenes, which having never known me free,  
Would not reproach me with the loss I felt.  
Do I forebode impossible events,  
And tremble at vain dreams? Heaven grant I may !  
But the age of virtuous politics is past,  
And we are deep in that of cold pretence.  
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,  
And we too wise to trust them. He that takes  
Deep in his soft credulity the stamp  
Designed by loud declaimers on the part

---

Modern Patriotism questionable, and why.

---

Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust,  
Incurs derision for his easy faith  
And lack of knowledge, and with cause enough :  
For when was public virtue to be found  
Where private was not? Can he love the whole  
Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend  
Who is in truth the friend of no man there?  
Can he be strenuous in his country's cause,  
Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake  
That country, if at all, must be beloved?

'Tis therefore sober and good men are sad  
For England's glory, seeing it was pale  
And sickly, while her champions wear their hearts  
So loose to private duty, that no brain,  
Healthful and undisturbed by factious fumes,  
Can dream them trusty to the general weal.  
Such were not they of old, whose tempered blades  
Dispersed the shackles of usurped control,  
And hewed them link from link; then Albion's sons  
Were sons indeed; they felt a filial heart

---

*The perishable Nature of the best human Institutions.*

---

Beat high within them at a mother's wrongs ;  
And, shining each in his domestic sphere,  
Shone brighter still, once called to public view.  
'Tis therefore many, whose sequestered lot  
Forbids their interference, looking on,  
Anticipate perforce some dire event ;  
And, seeing the old castle of the state,  
That promised once more firmness, so assailed  
That all its tempest-beaten turrets shake,  
Stand motionless expectants of its fall.  
All has its date below ; the fatal hour  
Was registered in heaven ere time began.  
We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works  
Die too : the deep foundations that we lay,  
Time ploughs them up, and not a trace remains.  
We build with what we deem eternal rock :  
A distant age asks were the fabric stood ;  
And in the dust, sifted and searched in vain,  
The undiscoverable secret sleeps.

---

Spiritual Liberty not perishable.

---

But there is yet a liberty, unsung  
By poets, and by senators unpraised,  
Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers  
Of earth and hell confederate take away:  
A liberty, which persecution, fraud,  
Oppression, prisons, have no power to bind;  
Which whoso tastes can be enslaved no more.  
'Tis liberty of heart derived from heaven,  
Bought with his blood, who gave it to mankind,  
And sealed with the same token. It is held  
By charter, and that charter sanctioned sure  
By the unimpeachable and awful oath  
And promise of a God. His other gifts  
All bear the royal stamp, that speaks them his,  
And are august; but this transcends them all.  
His other works, the visible display  
Of all-creating energy and might,  
Are grand, no doubt, and worthy of the word  
That, finding an interminable space  
Unoccupied, has filled the void so well,

---

The World transient, though glorious.

---

And made so sparkling what was dark before.  
But these are not his glory. Man, 'tis true,  
Smit with the beauty of so fair a scene,  
Might well suppose the artificer divine  
Meant it eternal, had he not himself  
Pronounced it transient, glorious as it is,  
And still designing a more glorious far,  
Doomed it as insufficient for his praise.  
These therefore are occasional, and pass;  
Formed for the confutation of the fool,  
Whose lying heart disputes against a God;  
That office served, they must be swept away:  
Not so the labours of his love: they shine  
In other heavens than these that we behold,  
And fade not. There is paradise that fears  
No forfeiture, and of its fruits he sends  
Large prelibation oft to saints below.  
Of these the first in order, and the pledge  
And confident assurance of the rest,  
Is liberty. A flight into his arms

---

The slavish State of Man by Nature.

---

Ere yet mortality's fine threads give way,  
A clear escape from tyrannizing lust,  
And full immunity from penal woe.

Chains are the portion of revolted man,  
Stripes and a dungeon; and his body serves  
The triple purpose. In that sickly, foul,  
Opprobrious residence he finds them all.

Propense his heart to idols, he is held

✓ In silly dotage on created things,  
Careless of their Creator. And that low  
And sordid gravitation of his powers  
To a vile clod so draws him, with such force

Resistless from the centre he should seek,

That he at last forgets it. All his hopes

Tend downward; his ambition is to sink,  
To reach a depth profounder still, and still

Profounder, in the fathomless abyss

Of folly plunging in pursuit of death.

But ere he gain the comfortless repose

He seeks, and acquiescence of his soul



---

He feels the effects of his own Depravity.

---

In heaven-renouncing exile, he endures—  
What does he not? from lusts opposed in vain,  
And self-reproaching conscience. He foresees  
The fatal issue to his health, fame, peace,  
Fortune, and dignity; the loss of all,  
That can ennoble man, and make frail life,  
Short as it is, supportable, Still worse,  
Far worse than all the plagues, with which his sins  
Infect his happiest moments, he forebodes  
Ages of hopeless misery. Future death;  
And death still future. Not an hasty stroke,  
Like that which sends him to the dusty grave;  
But unrepealable enduring death.  
Scripture is still a trumpet to his fears:  
What none can prove a forgery may be true;  
What none but bad men wish exploded must.  
That scruple checks him. Riot is not loud,  
Nor drunk enough to drown it. In the midst  
Of laughter his compunctions are sincere;  
And he abhors the jest by which he shines.

---

Man strives in vain to free himself.

---

Remorse begets reform. His master-lust  
Falls first before his resolute rebuke,  
And seems dethroned and vanquished. Peace ensues,  
But spurious and short-lived ; the puny child  
Of self-congratulating pride, begot  
On fancied innocence. Again he falls,  
And fights again ; but finds his best essay  
A presage ominous, portending still  
Its own dishonour by a worse relapse.  
Till Nature, unavailing nature, foiled  
So oft, and wearied in the vain attempt,  
Scoffs at her own performance. Reason now  
Takes part with appetit , and pleads the cause  
Perversely, which of late she so condemned ;  
With shallow shifts and old devices, worn  
And tattered in the service of debauch,  
Covering his shame from his offended sight.

“ Hath God indeed given appetites to man,  
“ And stored the earth so plenteously with means  
“ To gratify the hunger of his wish ;

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---

Reason pleads his cause perversely.

---

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- “ And doth he reprobate and will he damn
- “ The use of his own bounty? making first
- “ So frail a kind, and then enacting laws
- “ So strict, that less than perfect must despair?
- “ Falsehood! which whoso but suspects of truth
- “ Dishonours God, and makes a slave of man.
- “ Do they themselves, who undertake for hire
- “ The teacher’s office, and dispense at large
- “ Their weekly dole of edifying strains,
- “ Attend to their own music? have they faith
- “ In what with such solemnity of tone
- “ And gesture they propound to our belief?
- “ Nay—conduct hath the loudest tongue. The voice
- “ Is but an instrument, on which the priest
- “ May play what tune he pleases. In the deed,
- “ The unequivocal authentic deed,
- “ We find sound argument, we read the heart.”

Such reasonings (if that name must need belong  
 To excuses in which reason has no part)  
 Serve to compose a spirit well inclined

---

Deliver him, Deist, if you can.

---

To live on terms of amity with vice,  
And sin without disturbance. Often urged,  
(As often as libidinous discourse  
Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes  
Of theological and grave import,)  
They gain at last his unreserved assent;  
Till, hardened his heart's temper in the forge  
Of lust, and on the anvil of despair,  
He slights the strokes of conscience. Nothing moves,  
Or nothing much, his constancy in ill;  
Vain tampering has but fostered his disease;  
'Tis desperate, and he sleeps the sleep of death.  
Haste now, philosopher, and set him free.  
Charm the deaf serpent wisely. Make him hear  
Of rectitude and fitness, moral truth  
How lovely, and the moral sense how sure,  
Consulted and obeyed, to guide his steps  
Directly to the FIRST AND ONLY FAIR.  
Spare not in such a cause. Spend all the powers  
Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise:

---

Grace alone can do it.

---

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,  
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,  
Till it out-mantle all the pride of verse.—  
Ah, tinkling cymbal, and high sounding brass,  
Smitten in vain ! such music cannot charm  
The eclipse, that intercepts truth's heavenly beam,  
And chills and darkens a wide-wandering soul.  
The STILL SMALL VOICE is wanted. He must speak,  
Whose word leaps forth at once to its effect;  
Who calls for things that are not, and they come.

Grace makes the slave a freeman. 'Tis a change  
That turns to ridicule the turgid speech  
And stately tone of moralists, who boast,  
As if like him of fabulous renown,  
They had indeed ability to smooth  
The shag of savage nature, and were each  
An Orpheus, and omnipotent in song:  
But transformation of apostate man  
From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,  
Is work for him that made him. He alone,

---

---

The respective Merits of

---

---

And he by means in philosophic eyes  
Trivial and worthy of disdain, achieves  
The wonder ; humanizing what is brute  
In the lost kind, extracting from the lips  
Of asps their venom, overpowering strength  
By weakness, and hostility by love.

Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause  
Bled nobly ; and their deeds, as they deserve,  
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge  
Their names to the sweet lyre. The historic muse,  
Proud of the treasure, marches with it down  
To latest times ; and sculpture, in her turn,  
Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass  
To guard them, and to immortalize her trust :  
But fairer wreaths are due, though never paid,  
To those, who posted at the shrine of truth,  
Have fallen in her defence. A patriot's blood  
Well spent in such a strife may earn indeed,  
And for a time ensure, to his loved land  
The sweets of liberty and equal laws ;

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---

Patriots and Martyrs stated.

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---

But martyrs struggle for a brighter prize,  
 And win it with more pain. Their blood is shed  
 In conformation of the noblest claim.  
 Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,  
 To walk with God, to be divinely free,  
 To soar, and to anticipate the skies.  
 Yet few remember them. They lived unknown  
 Till persecution dragged them into fame,  
 And chased them up to heaven. Their ashes flew  
 —No marble tells us whither. With their names  
 No bard embalms and sanctifies his song:  
 And history, so warm on meaner themes,  
 Is cold on this. She execrates indeed  
 The tyranny, that doomed them to the fire,  
 But gives the glorious sufferers little praise\*.

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,  
 And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain  
 That hellish foes, confederate for his harm,  
 Can wind around him, but he casts it off

\* See Hume.

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Happy Freedom of the Man

---

With as much ease as Samson his green wyths.  
He looks abroad into the varied field  
Of nature, and though poor perhaps, compared  
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,  
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.  
His are the mountains, and the vallies his,  
And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy  
With a propriety that none can feel,  
But who, with filial confidence inspired,  
Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,  
And smiling say—" My Father made them all !"  
Are they not his by a peculiar right,        "  
And by an emphasis of interest his,        "  
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy,        "  
Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted mind  
With worthy thoughts of that unwearied love,  
That planned, and built, and still upholds, a world  
So clothed with beauty for rebellious man ?  
Yes—ye may fill your garners, ye that reap  
The loaded soil, and ye may waste much good



---

Whom Grace makes free.

---

In senseless riot ; but ye will not find  
In feast or in the chase, in song or dance,  
A liberty like his, who, unimpeached  
Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,  
Appropriates nature as his father's work,  
And has a richer use of your's than you.  
He is indeed a freeman. Free by birth,  
Of no mean city ; planned or ere the hills  
Were built, the fountains opened, or the sea  
With all his roaring multitude of waves.  
His freedom is the same in every state ;  
And no condition of this changeful life,  
So manifold in cares, whose every day  
Brings its own evil with it, makes it less ;  
For he has wings, that neither sickness, pain,  
Nor penury, can cripple or confine.  
No nook so narrow but he spreads them there  
With ease, and is at large. The oppressor holds  
His body bound ; but knows not what a range  
His spirit takes, unconscious of a chain ;

---

The regenerate Man discerns God in all things.

---

And that to bind him is a vain attempt

Whom God delights in, and in whom he dwells.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst taste

His works. Admitted once to his embrace,

Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind before :

Thine eye shall be instructed ; and thine heart

Made pure shall relish, with divine delight

'Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.

Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone

And eyes intent upon the scanty herb,

It yields them ; or recumbent on its brow

Ruminate heedless of the scene outspread

Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away

From inland regions to the distant main.

Man views it, and admires ; but rests content

With what he views. The landscape has his praise,

But not its author. Unconcerned who formed

The paradise he sees, he finds it such,

And such well-pleased to find it, asks no more.

Not so the mind, that has been touched from heaven,

And in the school of sacred wisdom taught  
To read his wonders, in whose thought the world,  
Fair as it is, existed ere it was.

Not for his own sake merely, but for his  
Much more, who fashioned it, he gives it praise ;  
Praise that from earth resulting, as it ought,  
To earth's acknowledged sovereign, finds at once,  
Its only just proprietor in Him.

The soul that sees him, or receives sublimed  
New faculties, or learns at least to employ  
More worthily the powers she owned before,  
Discerns in all things what, with stupid gaze  
Of ignorance, till then she overlooked,  
A ray of heavenly light, gilding all forms  
Terrestrial in the vast and the minute ;  
The unambiguous footsteps of the God,  
Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing,  
And wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds.  
Much conversant with heaven, she often holds  
With those fair ministers of light to man,

---

He pants to know more of God.

---

That fill the skies nightly with silent pomp,  
Sweet conference. Inquires what strains were they  
With which heaven rang, when every star, in haste  
To gratulate the new-created earth,  
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God  
Shouted for joy.—“ Tell me, ye shining hosts,  
“ That navigate a sea that knows no storms,  
“ Beneath a vault unsullied with a cloud,  
“ If from your elevation, whence ye view  
“ Distinctly scenes invisible to man,  
“ And systems, of whose birth no tidings yet  
“ Have reached this nether world, ye spy a race  
“ Favoured as our’s; transgressors from the womb,  
“ And hasting to a grave, yet doomed to rise,  
“ And to possess a brighter heaven than your’s?  
“ As one, who long detained on foreign shores,  
“ Pants to return, and when he sees afar  
“ His county’s weather-bleach’d and batter’d rocks  
“ From the green wave emerging, darts an eye  
“ Radiant with joy towards the happy land;

---

And is animated with the hope of eternal Happiness.

---

" So I with animated hopes behold,  
 " And many an aching wish, your beamy fires,  
 " That show like beacons in the blue abyss,  
 " Ordained to guide the embodied spirit home  
 " From toilsome life to never-ending rest.  
 " Love kindles as I gaze. I feel desires,  
 " That give assurance of their own success,  
 " And that infused from heaven must thither tend."

So reads he nature, whom the lamp of truth  
 Illuminates. Thy lamp, mysterious word!  
 Which whoso sees no longer wanders lost,  
 With intellects bemazed in endless doubt,  
 But runs the road of wisdom. Thou hast built  
 With means, that were not till by thee employed,  
 Worlds, that had never been hadst thou in strength  
 Been less, or less benevolent than strong.  
 They are thy witnesses, who speak thy power  
 And goodness infinite, but speak in ears,  
 That hear not, or receive not their report.  
 In vain thy creatures testify of thee,

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---

Address to the Creator.

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---

Till thou proclaim thyself. Their's is indeed  
A teaching voice; but 'tis the praise of thine,  
That whom it teaches it makes prompt to learn,  
And with the boon gives talents for its use.  
Till thou art heard, imaginations vain  
Possess the heart, and fables false as hell;  
Yet, deemed oracular, lure down to death  
The uninformed and heedless souls of men.  
We give to chance, blind chance, ourselves as blind,  
The glory of thy work; which yet appears  
Perfect and unimpeachable of blame,  
Challenging human scrutiny, and proved  
Then skilful most when most severely judged.  
But chance is not; or is not where thou reignest:  
Thy providence forbids that fickle power  
(If power she be that works but to confound)  
To mix her wild vagaries with thy laws.  
Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can  
Instruction, and inventing to ourselves  
Gods such as guilt makes welcome; gods that sleep,

---

---

God works unseen behind his own Creation.

---

---

Or disregard our follies, or that sit  
 Amused spectators of this bustling stage.  
 Thee we reject, unable to abide  
 Thy purity, till pure as thou art pure,  
 Made such by thee, we love thee for that cause  
 For which we shunned and hated thee before.  
 Then we are free. Then liberty, like day,  
 Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from heaven  
 Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.  
 A voice is heard, that mortal ears hear not  
 Till thou hast touched them; 'tis the voice of song,  
 A loud Hosanna sent from all thy works;  
 Which he that hears it with a shout repeats,  
 And adds his rapture to the general praise.  
 In that blest moment Nature, throwing wide  
 Her veil opaque, discloses with a smile  
 The author of her beauties, who, retired  
 Behind his own creation, works unseen  
 By the impure, and hears his power denied.  
 Thou art the source and centre of all minds,

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God the giver of all good.

---

---

Their only point of rest, eternal Word!  
From thee departing, they are lost, and rove  
At random, without honour, hope, or peace.  
From thee is all that soothes the life of man,  
His high endeavour, and his glad success,  
His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.  
But oh, thou bounteous giver of all good,  
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!  
✓ Give what thou can'st, without thee we are poor;  
And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away.







*Chap. del.*

*Evans del.*

*At once the shock unseated him: he flew  
Sheer over the craggy barrier*

*Fish. Book 6<sup>th</sup>*

## BOOK VI.

## THE ARGUMENT.

*Bells at a distance.—Their effect.—A fine noon in winter.—A sheltered walk.—Meditation better than books.—Our familiarity with the course of nature makes it appear less wonderful than it is.—The transformation that spring effects in a shrubbery described.—A mistake concerning the course of nature corrected.—God maintains it by an unremitted act.—The amusements fashionable at this hour of the day reprov'd.—Animals happy, a delightful sight.—Origin of cruelty to animals.—That it is a great crime proved from scripture.—That proof illustrated by a tale.—A line drawn between the lawful and unlawful destruction of them.—Their good and useful properties insisted on.—Apology for the encomiums bestowed by the author on animals.—Instances of man's extravagant praise of man.—The groans of the creation shall have an end.—A view taken of the restoration of all things.—An invocation and an invitation of him who shall bring it to pass.—The retired man vindicated from the charge of uselessness.—Conclusion.*

**T**HERE is in

**And, as the**

## With melting

## Some chord i

ith sounds ;

is pleas'd

**...risk, or grave:**

**\* we hear**

**VOL. II.**

~ F

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Bells at a distance.

---

Is touched within us, and the heart replies.  
How soft the music of those village bells,  
Falling at intervals upon the ear  
In cadence sweet, now dying all away,  
Now pealing loud again, and louder still,  
Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on!  
With easy force it opens all the cells  
Where memory slept. Wherever I have heard  
A kindred melody, the scene recurs,  
And with it all its pleasures and its pains.  
Such comprehensive views the spirit takes,  
That in a few short moments I retrace  
(As in a map the voyager his course)  
The windings of my way through many years.  
Short as in retrospection  
It seem'd not all  
And prospect o  
Mov'd many a  
Yet, feeling p  
Faintly impres

---

Their effect on the thinking Mind.

---

How readily we wish time spent revoked,  
That we might try the ground again, where once  
(Through inexperience, as we now perceive)  
We miss'd that happiness we might have found !  
Some friend is gone, perhaps his son's best friend !  
A father, whose authority, in show  
When most severe, and mustering all its force,  
Was but the graver countenance of love ;  
Whose favour, like the clouds of spring, might low'r,  
And utter now and then an awful voice,  
But had a blessing in its darkest frown,  
Threat'ning at once and nourishing the plant.  
We lov'd, but not enough, the gentle hand  
That rear'd us. At a thoughtless age, allur'd  
By ev'ry gilded folly, we renounc'd  
His sheltering side, and wilfully forewent  
That converse which we now in vain regret.  
How gladly would the man recall to life  
The boy's neglected sire ! a mother too,  
That softer friend, perhaps more gladly still,

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---

A fine Noon in Winter.

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---

Might he demand them at the gates of death.  
Sorrow has, since they went, subdu'd and tam'd  
The playful humour; he could now endure,  
(Himself grown sober in the vale of tears)  
And feel a parent's presence no restraint.  
But not to understand a treasure's worth  
'Till time has stolen away the slighted good,  
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,  
And makes the world the wilderness it is.  
The few that pray at all, pray oft amiss,  
And, seeking grace to improve the prize they hold,  
Would urge a wiser suit than asking more.

The night was winter in his roughest mood;  
The morning sharp and clear. But now at noon  
Upon the southern side of the slant hills,  
And where the woods fence off the northern blast,  
The season smiles, resigning all its rage,  
And has the warmth of May. The vault is blue  
Without a cloud, and white without a speck  
The dazzling splendour of the scene below.

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---

A sheltered Walk.

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---

Again the harmony comes o'er the vale;  
And through the trees I view th' embattled tow'r  
Whence all the music. I again perceive  
The soothing influence of the wafted strains,  
And settle in soft musings as I tread  
The walk, still verdant, under oaks and elms,  
Whose outspread branches overarch the glade.  
The roof, though moveable through all its length  
As the wind sways it, has yet well suffic'd,  
And, intercepting in their silent fall  
The frequent flakes, has kept a path for me.  
No noise is here, or none that hinders thought.  
The redbreast warbles still, but is content  
With slender notes, and more than half suppress'd:  
Pleas'd with his solitude, and flitting light  
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes  
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice,  
That tinkle in the wither'd leaves below.  
Stillness accompanied with sounds so soft,  
Charms more than silence. Meditation here

---

Meditation better than Books.

---

May think down hours to moments. Here the heart  
May give an useful lesson to the head,  
And learning wiser grow without his books.  
Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,  
Have oft-times no connection. Knowledge dwells  
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.  
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,  
The mere materials with which wisdom builds,  
Till smoothed and squared and fitted to its place,  
Does but incumber whom it seems to enrich.  
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.  
Books are not seldom talismans and spells,  
By which the magic art of shrewder wits  
Holds an unthinking multitude enthral'd.  
Some to the fascination of a name  
Surrender judgment, hood-wink'd. Some the style  
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds  
Of error leads them by a tune entranc'd.



---

Advantage to be derived from the Study of Nature.

---

While sloth seduces more, too weak to bear  
 The insupportable fatigue of thought,  
 And swallowing, therefore, without pause or choice,  
 The total grist unsifted, husks and all.  
 But trees, and rivulets whose rapid course  
 Defies the check of winter, haunts of deer,  
 And sheep-walks populous with bleating lambs,  
 And lanes in which the primrose ere her time  
 Peeps through the moss that clothes the hawthorn root,  
 Deceive no student. Wisdom there, and truth,  
 Not shy, as in the world, and to be won  
 By slow solicitation, seize at once  
 The roving thought, and fix it on themselves.

What prodigies can pow'r divine perform  
 More grand than it produces year by year,  
 And all in sight, of inattentive man?  
 Familiar with the effect, we slight the cause,  
 And, in the constancy of nature's course,  
 The regular return of genial months,  
 And renovation of a faded world,

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---

Our familiarity with the Course of Nature

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---

See nought to wonder at. Should God again,  
As once in Gibeon, interrupt the race  
Of the undeviating and punctual sun,  
How would the world admire ! but speaks it less  
An agency divine, to make him know  
His moment when to sink and when to rise,  
Age after age, than to arrest is course ?  
All we behold is miracle ; but, seen  
So duly, all is miracle in vain.  
Where now the vital energy that mov'd,  
While summer was, the pure and subtile lymph  
Through the imperceptible meand'ring veins  
Of leaf and flower ? It sleeps ; and the icy touch  
Of unprolific winter has impress'd  
A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.  
But let the months go round, a few short months,  
And all shall be restor'd. These naked shoots,  
Barren as lances, among which the wind  
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes  
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,

---

Makes it appear less wonderful than it is.

---

And, more aspiring, and with ampler spread,  
 Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost:  
 Then, each in its peculiar honours clad,  
 Shall publish, even to the distant eye,  
 Its family and tribe. Laburnum, rich  
 In streaming gold; syringa, ivory pure;  
 The scentless and the scented rose; this red  
 And of an humbler growth, the \* other tall,  
 And throwing up into the darkest gloom  
 Of neighbouring cypress, or more sable yew,  
 Her silver globes, light as the foamy surf  
 That the wind severs from the broken wave;  
 The lilac, various in array, now white,  
 Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set  
 With purple spikes pyramidal, as if,  
 Studios of ornament, yet unresolved  
 Which hue she most approved, she chose them all;  
 Copious of flowers the woodbine, pale and wan,  
 But well compensating her sickly looks  
 With never-cloying odours, early and late;

\* The Guelder-rose.

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The Transformation that Spring

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Hypericum, all bloom, so thick a swarm  
Of flowers, like flies clothing her slender rods  
That scarce a leaf appears; mezerion, too,  
Though leafless, well attired, and thick beset  
With blushing wreaths, investing every spray;  
Althæa with the purple eye; the broom,  
Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloyed,  
Her blossoms; and, luxuriant above all,  
The jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets,  
The deep dark green of whose unvarnished leaf  
Makes more conspicuous, and illumines more  
The bright profusion of her scattered stars.—  
These have been, and these shall be in their day;  
And all this uniform, uncoloured scene,  
Small be dismantled of its fleecy load,  
And flush into variety again.  
From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,  
Is Nature's progress, when she lectures man  
In heavenly truth: evincing, as she makes  
The grand transition, that there lives and works

---

*Effects in a Shrubbery described.*

---

A soul in all things, and that soul is God.  
The beauties of the wilderness are his,  
That make so gay the solitary place  
Where no eye sees them. And the fairer forms  
That cultivation glories in, are his.  
He sets the bright procession on its way,  
And marshals all the order of the year;  
He marks the bounds which winter may not pass,  
And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,  
Russet and rude, folds up the tender germ,  
Uninjured, with inimitable art;  
And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,  
Designs the blooming wonders of the next.

Some say that, in the origin of things,  
When all creation started into birth,  
The infant elements received a law,  
From which they swerve not since. That under force  
Of that controuling ordinance they move,  
And need not his immediate hand, who first  
Prescribed their course, to regulate it now.

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A Mistake concerning the Course of Nature corrected.

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Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God  
The incumbrance of his own concerns, and spare  
The great Artificer of all that moves  
The stress of a continual act, the pain  
Of unremitted vigilance and care,  
As too laborious and severe a task.  
So man, the moth, is not afraid, it seems,  
To span omnipotence, and measure might,  
That knows no measure, by the scanty rule  
And standard of his own, that is to-day,  
And is not ere to-morrow's sun go down!  
But how should matter occupy a charge  
Dull as it is, and satisfy a law  
So vast in its demands, unless impelled  
To ceaseless service by a ceaseless force,  
And under pressure of some conscious cause?  
The Lord of all, himself through all diffused,  
Sustains, and is the life of all that lives.  
Nature is but a name for an effect,  
Whose cause is God. He feeds the secret fire

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God maintains it by an unremitted Act.

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By which the mighty process is maintained,  
Who sleeps not, is not weary ; in whose sight  
Slow-circling ages are as transient days ;  
Whose work is without labour ? whose designs  
No flaw deforms, no difficulty thwarts ;  
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.  
Him blind antiquity profaned, not served,  
With self-taught rites, and under various names,  
Female and male, Pomona, Pales, Pan,  
And Flora, and Vertumnus ; peopling earth  
With tutelary goddesses and gods  
That were not ; and commending, as they would,  
To each some province, garden, field, or grove.  
But all are under one. One spirit—His  
Who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows—  
Rules universal nature. Not a flower  
But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain,  
Of his unrivalled pencil. He inspires  
Their balmy odours, and imparts their hues,  
And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes,

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Happy the Man that walks with God.

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In grains as countless as the sea-side sands,  
The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth.  
Happy who walks with him ! whom what he finds  
Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flower,  
Or what he views of beautiful or grand  
In nature, from the broad majestic oak  
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun,  
Prompts with remembrance of a present God !  
His presence, who made all so fair, perceived  
Makes all still fairer. As with him no scene  
Is dreary, so with him all seasons please.  
Though winter had been none, had man been true,  
And earth be punished for its tenant's sake,  
Yet not in vengeance ; as the smiling sky,  
So soon succeeding such an angry night,  
And these dissolving snows, and this clear stream  
Recovering fast its liquid music, prove.

✓ Who then, that has a mind well strung and tuned  
To contemplation, and within his reach  
A scene so friendly to his favourite task,



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The Amusements fashionable at this Hour of the Day reprov'd.

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Would waste attention at the chequered board,  
His host of wooden warriors to and fro  
Marching and counter-marching, with an eye  
As fixed as marble, with a forehead ridged  
And furrowed into storms, and with a hand  
Trembling, as if eternity were hung  
In balance of his conduct on a pin?—  
Nor envies he aught more their idle sport,  
Who pant with application misapplied  
To trivial toys, and, pushing ivory balls  
Across a velvet level, feel a joy  
Akin to rapture when the bawble finds  
Its destined goal, of difficult access.—  
Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon  
To miss, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop  
Wandering, and littering with unfolded silks  
The polished counter, and approving none,  
Or promising with smiles to call again.—  
Nor him who by his vanity seduced,  
And soothed into a dream that he discerns

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The shaded Walk.

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The difference of a Guido from a daub,  
Frequents the crowded auction: stationed there  
As duly as the Langford of the show,  
With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand,  
And tongue accomplished in the fulsome cant  
And pendants that coxcombs learn with ease;  
Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls  
He notes it in his book, then raps his box,  
Swears 'tis a bargain, rails at his hard fate  
That he has let it pass—but never bids!

Here unmolested, through whatever sign  
The sun proceeds, I wander. Neither mist  
Nor freezing sky nor sultry, checking me,  
Nor stranger intermeddling with my joy.  
Even in the spring and play-time of the year,  
That calls the unwonted villager abroad  
With all her little ones, a sportive train,  
To gather king-cups in the yellow mead,  
And prink their hair with daisies, or to pick  
A cheap but wholesome salad from the brook,

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The Hare, the Stock-dove, and Squirrel.

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These shades are all my own. The timorous hare,  
Grown so familiar with her frequent guest,  
Scarce shuns me ; and the stock-dove, unalarmed,  
Sits cooing in the pine-tree, nor suspends  
His long love-ditty for my near approach.  
Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm  
That age or injury has hollowed deep,  
Where on his bed of wool and matted leaves,  
He has outslept the winter, ventures forth  
To frisk awhile, and bask in the warm sun,  
The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play :  
He sees me, and at once, swift as a bird,  
Ascends the neighb'ring beech ; there wisks his brush  
And perks his ears, and stamps and scolds aloud,  
With all the prettiness of feigned alarm,  
And anger insignificantly fierce.

The heart is hard in nature, and unfit  
For human fellowship, as being void  
Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike  
To love and friendship both, that is not pleased

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*Animals happy, a delightful sight.*

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With sight of animals enjoying life,  
Nor feels their happiness augment his own.  
The bounding fawn, that darts across the glade  
When none pursues, through mere delight of heart,  
And spirits buoyant with excess of glee;  
The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet,  
That skims the spacious meadow at full speed,  
Then stops and snorts, and, throwing high his heels,  
Starts to the voluntary race again;  
The very kine that gambol at high noon,  
The total herd receiving first from one  
That leads the dance a summons to be gay,  
Though wild their strange vagaries, and uncouth  
Their efforts, yet resolved with one consent  
To give such act and utterance as they may,  
To ecstasy too big to be suppressed—  
These, and a thousand images of bliss,  
With which kind nature graces every scene  
Where cruel man defeats not her design,  
Impart to the benevolent, who wish

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Man crowned Lord of the Creation.

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All that are capable of pleasure pleased,  
A far superior happiness to their's,  
The comfort of a reasonable joy.

Man scarce had risen, obedient to his call  
Who formed him from the dust, his future grave,  
When he was crowned as never king was since.  
God set the diadem upon his head,  
And angel choirs attended. Wondering stood  
The new-made monarch, while before him passed,  
All happy, and all perfect in their kind,  
The creatures, summoned from their various haunts  
To see their sovereign, and confess his sway.  
Vast was his empire, absolute his power,  
Or bounded only by a law, whose force  
'Twas his sublimest privilege to feel  
And own—the law of universal love.  
He ruled with meekness, they obeyed with joy;  
No cruel purpose lurked within his heart,  
And no distrust of his intent in their's.  
So Eden was a scene of harmless sport,

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The Disobedience of Man

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Where kindness on his part who ruled the whole  
Begot a tranquil confidence in all,  
And fear as yet was not, nor cause for fear.  
But sin marred all; and the revolt of man,  
That source of evils not exhausted yet,  
Was punished with revolt of his from him,  
Garden of God, how terrible the change  
Thy groves and lawns then witnessed! Every heart,  
Each animal of every name, conceived  
A jealousy and an instinctive fear,  
And, conscious of some danger, either fled  
Precipitate the loathed abode of man,  
Or growled defiance in such angry sort,  
As taught him, too, to tremble in his turn.  
Thus harmony and family accord  
Were driven from Paradise; and in that hour  
The seeds of cruelty, that since have swelled  
To such gigantic and enormous growth,  
Were sown in human nature's fruitful soil.  
Hence date the persecution and the pain

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Punished with the Revolt of the Animals.

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That man inflicts on all inferior kinds,  
Regardless of their plaints. To make him sport,  
To gratify the frenzy of his wrath,  
Or his base gluttony, are causes good  
And just, in his account, why bird and beast  
Should suffer torture, and the streams be dyed  
With blood of their inhabitants impaled.  
Earth groans beneath the burden of a war  
Waged with defenceless innocence, while he,  
Not satisfied to prey on all around,  
Adds tenfold bitterness to death by pangs  
Needless, and first torments ere he devours.  
Now happiest they that occupy the scenes  
The most remote from his abhorred resort,  
Whom once, as delegate of God on earth,  
They feared, and, as his perfect image, loved.  
The wilderness is their's, with all its caves,  
Its hollow glens, its thickets, and its plains,  
Unvisited by man. There they are free,  
And howl and roar as likes them, uncontrolled;



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*Origin of Cruelty to Animals.*

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Nor ask his leave to slumber or to play.  
Wo to the tyrant, if he dare intrude  
Within the confines of their wild domain !  
The lion tells him—I am monarch here !  
And, if he spare him, spares him on the terms  
Of royal mercy, and through generous scorn  
To rend a victim trembling at his foot.  
In measure, as by force of instinct drawn,  
Or by necessity constrained, they live  
Dependent upon man ; those in his fields,  
These at his crib, and some beneath his roof.  
They prove too often at how dear a rate  
He sells protection.—Witness at his foot  
The spaniel dying, for some venial fault,  
Under dissection of the knotted scourge—  
Witness the patient ox, with stripes and yells  
Driven to the slaughter, goaded, as he runs,  
To madness ; while the savage at his heels  
Laughs at the frantic sufferer's fury, spent  
Upon the guiltless passenger o'erthrown.



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Not punishable by Law.

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He, too, is witness, noblest of the train  
That wait on man, the flight-performing horse :  
With unsuspecting readiness he takes  
His murderer on his back, and, pushed all day,  
With bleeding sides and flanks that heave for life,  
To the far-distant goal, arrives and dies.  
So little mercy shows who needs so much !  
Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,  
Denounce no doom on the delinquent?—None.  
He lives, and o'er his brimming beaker boasts  
(As if barbarity were high desert)  
The inglorious feat, and, clamorous in praise  
Of the poor brute, seems wisely to suppose  
The honours of his matchless horse his own !  
But many a crime, deemed innocent on earth,  
Is registered in heaven ; and these, no doubt,  
Have each their record, with a curse annexed.  
Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,  
But God will never. When he charged the Jew  
To assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise ;

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That it is a great Crime

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And when the bush-exploring boy, that seized  
The young to let the parent bird go free;  
Proved he not plainly that his meaner works  
Are yet his care, and have an interest all,  
All, in the universal Father's love?  
On Noah, and in him, on all mankind,  
The charter was conferred, by which we hold  
The flesh of animals in fee, and claim  
O'er all we feed on power of life and death.  
But read the instrument, and mark it well:  
The oppression of a tyrannous control  
Can find no warrant there. Feed then, and yield  
Thanks for thy food. Carnivorous, through sin,  
Feed on the slain, but spare the living brute!

The Governor of all, himself to all  
So bountiful, in whose attentive ear  
The unfledg'd raven and the lion's whelp  
Plead not in vain for pity on the pangs  
Of hunger unassuaged, has interposed,  
Not seldom, his avenging arm to smite

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Proved from Scripture.

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The injurious trampler upon nature's law,  
 That claims forbearance even for a brute.  
 He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart;  
 And, prophet as he was, he might not strike  
 The blameless animal, without rebuke,  
 On which he rode. Her opportune offence  
 Saved him, or the unrelenting seer had died  
 He sees that human equity is slack  
 To interfere, though in so just a cause;  
 And makes the task his own. Inspiring dumb  
 And helpless victims with a sense so keen  
 Of injury, with such knowledge of their strength,  
 And such sagacity to take revenge,  
 That oft the beast has seemed to judge the man.  
 An ancient, not a legendary tale,  
 By one of sound intelligence rehearsed,  
 (If such who plead for Providence may seem  
 In modern eyes) shall make the doctrine clear.—

Where England, stretched toward the setting sun,  
 Narrow and long, o'erlooks the western wave,

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That Proof illustrated by a Tale

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Dwelt young Misagathus; a scorner he  
Of God and goodness, atheist in ostent,  
Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.  
He journey'd; and his chance was as he went  
To join a traveller, of far different note—  
Evander, famed for piety, for years  
Deserving honour, but for wisdom more.  
Fame had not left the venerable man  
A stranger to the manners of the youth,  
Whose face, too, was familiar to his view.  
Their way was on the margin of the land,  
O'er the green summit of the rocks, whose base  
Beats back the roaring surge, scarce heard so high.  
The charity that warmed his heart was moved  
At sight of the man-monster. With a smile  
Gentle, and affable, and full of grace,  
As fearful of offending whom he wished  
Much to persuade, he plied his ear with truths  
Not harshly thundered forth or rudely pressed,  
But, like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.

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Of young Misagathus and pious Evander.

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" And dost thou dream," the impenetrable man  
 Exclaimed, " that me the lullabies of age,  
 " And fantasies of dotards, such as thou,  
 " Can cheat, or move a moment's fear in me?  
 " Mark now the proof I give thee, that the brave  
 " Need no such aids as superstition lends  
 " To steel their hearts against the dread of death."  
 He spoke, and to the precipice at hand  
 Pushed with a madman's fury. Fancy shrinks,  
 And the blood thrills and curdles, at the thought  
 Of such a gulph as he designed his grave.  
 But, though the felon on his back could dare  
 The dreadful leap, more rational, his steed  
 Declined the death, and wheeling swiftly round,  
 Or e'er his hoof had pressed the crumbling verge,  
 Baffled his rider, saved against his will!  
 The frenzy of the brain may be redressed  
 By med'cine well applied, but without grace  
 The heart's insanity admits no cure.  
 Enraged the more, by what might have reformed

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Heaven, though slow to Wrath,

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His horrible intent, again he sought  
Destruction, with a zeal to be destroyed,  
With sounding whip, and rowels died in blood.  
But still in vain. The Providence, that meant  
A longer date to the far nobler beast,  
Spared yet again the ignobler, for his sake.  
And now, his prowess proved, and his sincere  
Incurable obduracy evinced,  
His rage grew cool; and pleas'd perhaps to have earn'd  
So cheaply the renown of that attempt,  
With looks of some complacence he resumed  
His road, deriding much the blank amaze  
Of good Evander, still where he was left  
Fixt motionless, and petrified with dread.  
So on they fared. Discourse on other themes  
Ensuing, seemed to obliterate the past;  
And, tamer far for so much fury shown,  
(As is the course of rash and fiery men)  
The rude companion smiled, as if transformed.  
But 'twas a transient calm. A storm was near,

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Is never with impunity defied.

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An unsuspected storm. His hour was come.  
The impious challenger of Power divine  
Was now to learn that Heaven, though slow to wrath,  
Is never with impunity defied.  
His horse, as he had caught his master's mood,  
Snorting, and starting into sudden rage,  
Unbidden, and not now to be controuled,  
Rushed to the cliff, and, having reached it, stood.  
At once the shock unseated him: he flew  
Sheer o'er the craggy barrier; and, immersed  
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,  
The death he had deserved—and died alone!  
So God wrought double justice; made the fool  
The victim of his own tremendous choice,  
And taught a brute the way to safe revenge.

I would not enter on my list of friends  
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,  
Yet wanting sensibility) the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.  
An inadvertent step may crush the snail

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A Line drawn between the

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That crawls at evening in the public path ;  
But he that has humanity, forewarned,  
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.  
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,  
And charged perhaps with venom, that intrudes,  
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes  
Sacred to neatness and repose, the alcove,  
The chamber, or refectory—may die :  
A necessary act incurs no blame.  
Not so when held within their proper bounds,  
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,  
Or take their pastime in the spacious field :  
There they are privileged ; and he that hunts  
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,  
Disturbs the economy of nature's realm,  
Who, when she formed, designed them an abode.  
The sum is this—If man's convenience, health,  
Or safety, interfere, his rights and claims  
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.  
Else they are all—the meanest things that are—



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Lawful and unlawful Destruction of Animals.

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As free to live, and to enjoy that life,  
As God was free to form them at the first,  
Who, in his sovereign wisdom, made them all.  
Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons  
To love it too. The spring-time of our years  
Is soon dishonoured and defiled in most  
By budding ills, that ask a prudent hand  
To check them. But, alas! none sooner shoots,  
If unrestrained, into luxuriant growth,  
Than cruelty, most devilish of them all.  
Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule  
And righteous limitation of its act,  
By which Heaven moves in pardoning guilty man;  
And he that shows none, being ripe in years,  
And conscious of the outrage he commits,  
Shall seek it, and not find it, in his turn.

Distinguished much by reason, and still more  
By our capacity of grace divine,  
From creatures that exist but for our sake,  
Which, having served us, perish, we are held

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Their good and useful Properties insisted on.

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Accountable; and God, some future day,  
Will reckon with us roundly for the abuse  
Of what he deems no mean or trivial trust.  
Superior as we are, they yet depend  
Not more on human help than we on their's.  
Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were given  
In aid of our defects. In some are found  
Such teachable and apprehensive parts,  
That man's attainments in his own concerns,  
Matched with the expertness of the brutes in theirs,  
Are oft-times vanquished and thrown far behind.  
Some show that nice sagacity of smell,  
And read with such discernment, in the port  
And figure of the man, his secret aim,  
That oft we owe our safety to a skill  
We could not teach, and must despair to learn.  
But learn we might, if not too proud to stoop  
To quadrupede instructors, many a good  
And useful quality, and virtue too,  
Rarely exemplified among ourselves.

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Apology for the Encomiums bestowed on Animals.

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Attachment never to be weaned, or changed  
 By any change of fortune; proof alike  
 Against unkindness, absence, and neglect;  
 Fidelity, that neither bribe nor threat  
 Can move or warp; and gratitude for small  
 And trivial favours, lasting as the life,  
 And glistening even in the dying eye.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms  
 Wins public honour; and ten thousand sit  
 Patiently present at a sacred song,  
 Commemoration-mad; content to hear  
 (Oh wonderful effect of music's power!  
 Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake!  
 But less, methinks, than sacrilege might serve—  
 For, was it less, what heathen would have dared  
 To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,  
 And hang it up in honour of a man?)  
 Much less might serve, when all that we design  
 Is but to gratify an itching ear,  
 And give the day to a musician's praise.

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Instances of Man's extravagant

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Remember Handel? Who, that was not born  
Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets,  
Or can, the more than Homer of his age?  
Yes—we remember him; and, while we praise  
A talent so divine, remember too  
That His most holy book from whom it came  
Was never meant, was never used before,  
To buckram out the memory of a man.  
But hush!—the muse perhaps is too severe;  
And, with a gravity beyond the size  
And measure of the offence, rebukes a deed  
Less impious than absurd, and owing more  
To want of judgment than to wrong design.  
So in the chapel of old Ely House,  
When wandering Charles, who meant to be the third,  
Had fled from William, and the news was fresh,  
The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,  
And eke did rear right merrily, two staves,  
Sung to the praise and glory of King George!  
—Man praises man; and Garrick's memory next,

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Praise of Man.

---

When time hath somewhat mellowed it, and made  
The idol of our worship while he lived  
The god of our idolatry once more,  
Shall have its altar; and the world shall go  
In pilgrimage to bow before his shrine.  
The theatre, too small, shall suffocate  
Its squeezed contents, and more than it admits  
Shall sigh at their exclusion, and return  
Ungratified. For there some noble lord  
Shall stuff his shoulders with king Richard's bunch,  
Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak,  
And strut, and storm, and straddle, stamp, and stare,  
To show the world how Garrick did not act—  
For Garrick was a worshipper himself;  
He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites  
And solemn ceremonial of the day,  
And called the world to worship on the banks  
Of Avon, famed in song. Ah, pleasant proof  
That piety has still in human hearts  
Some place, a spark or two not yet extinct.

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Instances of Man's extravagant

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The mulberry-tree was hung with blooming wreaths;

The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;

The mulberry-tree was hymned with dulcet airs;

And from his touchwood trunk the mulberry-tree

Supplied such relics as devotion holds

Still sacred, and preserves with pious care.

So 'twas an hallowed time: decorum reigned,

And mirth without offence. No few returned,

Doubtless, much edified, and all refreshed.

—Man praises man. The rabble, all alive,

From tippling-benches, cellars, stalls, and styes,

Swarm in the streets. The statesman of the day,

A pompous and slow-moving pageant, comes.

Some shout him, and some hang upon his car,

To gaze in his eyes, and bless him. Maidens wave

Their 'kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy:

While others, not so satisfied, unhorse

The gilded equipage, and, turning loose

His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.

Why? what has charmed them? Hath he saved the state?

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Praise of Man.

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No. Doth he purpose its salvation? No.  
Enchanting novelty, that moon at full,  
That finds out every crevice of the head  
That is not sound and perfect, hath in their's  
Wrought this disturbance. But the wane is near,  
And his own cattle must suffice him soon,  
Thus idly do we waste the breath of praise,  
And dedicate a tribute, in its use  
And just direction sacred, to a thing  
Doomed to the dust, or lodged already there!  
Encomium in old time was poet's work;  
But, poets having lavishly long since  
Exhausted all materials of the art,  
The task now falls into the public hand;  
And I, contented with an humbler theme,  
Have poured my stream of panegyric down  
The vale of nature, where it creeps and winds  
Among her lovely works with a secure  
And unambitious course, reflecting clear,  
If not the virtues, yet the worth, of brutes.

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The Groans of the Creation shall have an End.

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And I am recompensed, and deem the toils  
Of poetry not lost, if verse of mine  
May stand between an animal and woe,  
And teach one tyrant pity for his drudge.

The groans of nature in this nether world,  
Which Heaven has heard for ages, have an end.  
Foretold by prophets, and by poets sung,  
Whose fire was kindled at the prophets' lamp,  
The time of rest, the promised sabbath, comes.  
Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh  
Fulfilled their tardy and disastrous course  
Over a sinful world; and what remains  
Of this tempestuous state of human things  
Is merèly as the working of a sea  
Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest:  
For He, whose car the winds are, and the clouds  
The dust that waits upon his sultry march,  
When sin hath mov'd him, and his wrath is hot,  
Shall visit earth in mercy; shall descend,  
Propitious, in his chariot paved with love;



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Sweet is the Harp of Prophecy.

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And what his storms have blasted and defaced  
For man's revolt shall with a smile repair.

Sweet is the harp of prophecy; too sweet  
Not to be wronged by a mere mortal touch:  
Nor can the wonders it records be sung  
To meaner music, and not suffer loss.  
But, when a poet, or when one like me,  
Happy to rove among poetic flowers,  
Though poor in skill to rear them, lights at last  
On some fair theme, some theme divinely fair,  
Such is the impulse and the spur he feels  
To give it praise proportioned to its worth,  
That not to attempt it, arduous as he deems  
The labour, were a task more arduous still.

Oh scenes surpassing fable, and yet true,  
Scenes of accomplished bliss! which who can see,  
Though but in distant prospect, and not feel  
His soul refreshed with foretaste of the joy?  
Rivers of gladness water all the earth,  
And clothe all climes with beauty; the reproach

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A View taken of the

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Of barrenness is past. The fruitful field  
Laughs with abundance; and the land, once lean  
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,  
Exults to see its thistly curse repeal'd.  
The various seasons woven into one,  
And that one season an eternal spring,  
The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence,  
For there is none to covet, all are full.  
The lion, and the libbard, and the bear,  
Graze with the fearless flocks; all bask at noon  
Together, or all gambol in the shade  
Of the same grove, and drink one common stream.  
Antipathies are none. No foe to man  
Lurks in the serpent now: the mother sees,  
And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand  
Stretched forth to dally with the crested worm,  
To stroke his azure neck, or to receive  
The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.  
All creatures worship man, and all mankind  
One Lord, one Father. Error has no place :

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Restoration of all Things.

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That creeping pestilence is driv'n away ;  
The breath of heaven has chas'd it. In the heart  
No passion touches a discordant string.  
But all is harmony and love. Disease  
Is not : the pure and uncontam'nate blood  
Holds its due course, nor fears the frost of age.  
One song employs all nations ; and all cry,  
" Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us !"  
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks  
Shout to each other, and the mountain tops  
From distant mountains catch the flying joy ;  
Till, nation after nation taught the strain,  
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round.  
Behold the measure of the promise filled ;  
See Salem built, the labour of a God !  
Bright as a sun the sacred city shines ;  
All kingdoms and all princes of the earth  
Flock to that light ; the glory of all lands  
Flows into her ; unbounded is her joy,  
And endless her increase. Thy rams are there,

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All Things were Perfect,

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Nebaioth,\* and the flocks of Kedar there;  
The looms of Ormus, and the mines of Ind,  
And Saba's spicy groves, pay tribute there.  
Praise is in all her gates: upon her walks,  
And in her streets, and in her spacious courts,  
Is heard salvation. Eastern Java there  
Kneels with the native of the farthest west;  
And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand,  
And worships. Her report has travelled forth  
Into all lands. From ev'ry clime they come  
To see thy beauty and to share thy joy,  
O Sion! an assembly such as earth  
Saw never, such as Heav'n stoops down to see.

Thus heav'n-ward all things tend. For all were once  
Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd.  
So God has greatly purpos'd; who would else

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\* Nebaioth and Kedar, the sons of Ishmael, and progenitors of the Arabs, in the prophetic scripture here alluded to, may be reasonably considered as representatives of the Gentiles at large.

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And all Things must be at length restored.

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In his dishonoured works himself endure  
Dishonour, and be wronged without redress.  
Haste, then, and wheel away a shattered world,  
Ye slow revolving seasons! we would see  
(A sight to which our eyes are strangers yet)  
A world that does not dread and hate his laws,  
And suffer for its crime; would learn how fair  
The creature is that God pronounces good,  
How pleasant in itself what pleases him.  
Here every drop of honey hides a sting;  
Worms wind themselves into our sweetest flowers;  
And even the joy that haply some poor heart  
Derives from heaven, pure as the fountain is,  
Is sullied in the stream, taking a taint  
From touch of human lips, at best impure.  
Oh for a world in principle as chaste  
As this is gross and selfish! over which  
Custom and prejudice shall bear no sway,  
That govern all things here, shouldering aside  
The meek and modest truth, and forcing her

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*An Invocation and an Invitation of*

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To seek a refuge from the tongue of strife  
In nooks obscure, far from the ways of men:—  
Where violence shall never lift the sword,  
Nor cunning justify the poor man's wrong,  
Leaving the poor no remedy but tears:—  
Where he that fills an office shall esteem  
Th' occasion it presents of doing good  
More than the perquisite:—where law shall speak  
Seldom, and never but as wisdom prompts  
And equity; not jealous more to guard  
A worthless form, than to decide aright:  
Where fashion shall not sanctify abuse,  
Nor smooth good-breeding (supplemental grace)  
With lean performance ape the work of love!

Come then, and added to thy many crowns,  
Receive yet one, the crown of all the earth,  
Thou who alone art worthy! It was thine  
By ancient covenant, ere nature's birth;  
And thou hast made it thine by purchase since,  
And overpaid its value with thy blood.

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Him who shall bring it to pass.

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Thy saints proclaim thee king ; and in their hearts  
 Thy title is engraven with a pen  
 Dipt in the fountain of eternal love.

Thy saints proclaim thee king ; and thy delay  
 Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see  
 The dawn of thy last advent, long-desired,  
 Would creep into the bowels of the hills,  
 And flee for safety to the falling rocks.

The very spirit of the world is tired  
 Of its own taunting question, asked so long,  
 “ Where is the promise of your Lord’s approach? ”

The infidel has shot his bolts away,  
 Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,  
 He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled,  
 And aims them at the shield of truth again.  
 The veil is rent, rent too by priestly hands,  
 That hides divinity from mortal eyes ;  
 And all the mysteries to faith proposed,  
 Insulted and traduced, are cast aside,  
 As useless, to the moles and to the bats.

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An Invocation and an Invitation of

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---

They now are deem'd the faithful and are prais'd,  
Who, constant only in rejecting thee,  
Deny thy Godhead with a martyr's zeal,  
And quit their office for their error's sake.  
Blind, and in love with darkness! yet even these  
Worthy, compared with sycophants, who knee  
Thy name adoring, and then preach thee man!  
So fares thy church. But how thy church may fare  
The world takes little thought. Who will may preach,  
And what they will. All pastors are alike  
To wand'ring sheep, resolv'd to follow none.  
Two gods divide them all—Pleasure and Gain:  
For these they live, they sacrifice to these,  
And in their service wage perpetual war  
With conscience and with thee. Lust in their hearts,  
And mischief in their hands, they roam the earth  
To prey upon each other; stubborn, fierce,  
High-minded, foaming out their own disgrace.  
Thy prophets speak of such; and, noting down  
The features of the last degenerate times,



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Him who shall bring it to pass.

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Exhibit ev'ry lineament of these.

Come then, and, added to thy many crowns,

Receive yet one, as radiant as the rest,

Due to thy last and most effectual work,

Thy word fulfilled, the conquest of a world!

He is the happy man, whose life ev'n now  
Shows somewhat of that happier life to come;  
Who, doomed to an obscure but tranquil state,  
Is pleased with it, and, were he free to choose,  
Would make his fate his choice; whom peace, the fruit  
Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith,  
Prepare for happiness; bespeak him one  
Content indeed to sojourn while he must  
Below the skies, but having there his home.  
The world o'erlooks him in her busy search  
Of objects more illustrious in her view;  
And occupied as earnestly as she,  
Though more sublimely, he o'erlooks the world.  
She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them not;  
He seeks not her's, for he has prov'd them vain.

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The retired Man vindicated

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✓ He cannot skim the ground like summer birds  
Pursuing gilded flies; and such he deems  
Her honours, her emoluments, her joys.  
Therefore in contemplation is his bliss,  
✓ Whose power is such, that whom she lifts from earth  
She makes familiar with a heav'n unseen,  
And shows him glories yet to be reveal'd.  
Not slothful he, though seeming unemploy'd,  
And censured oft as useless. Stillest streams  
Oft water fairest meadows, and the bird  
That flutters least is longest on the wing.  
Ask him, indeed, what trophies he has raised,  
Or what achievements of immortal fame  
He purposes, and he shall answer—None.  
His warfare is within. There unfatigued  
His fervent spirit labours. There he fights,  
And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself,  
And never with'ring wreaths, compared with which  
✓ The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds.  
Perhaps the self-approving haughty world,

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From the Charge of Uselessness.

---

That as she sweeps him with her whistling silks,  
Scarce deigns to notice him, or, if she see,  
Deems him a cypher in the works of God,  
Receives advantage from his noiseless hours,  
Of which she little dreams. Perhaps she owes  
Her sunshine and her rain, her blooming spring  
And plenteous harvest, to the pray'r he makes,  
When, Isaac like, the solitary saint  
Walks forth to meditate at even-tide,  
And think on her, who thinks not for herself.  
Forgive him, then, thou bustler in concerns  
Of little worth, an idler in the best,  
If, author of no mischief and some good,  
He seek his proper happiness by means  
That may advance, but cannot hinder, thine.  
Nor, though he tread the secret path of life,  
Engage no notice, and enjoy much ease,  
Account him an incumbrance on the state,  
Receiving benefits, and rend'ring none.  
His sphere though humble, if that humble sphere

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The retired Man vindicated

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Shine with his fair example, and though small  
His influence, if that influence all be spent  
In soothing sorrow and in quenching strife,  
In aiding helpless indigence, in works  
From which at least a grateful few derive  
Some taste of comfort in a world of woe,  
Then let the supercilious great confess  
He serves his country, recompenses well  
The state, beneath the shadow of whose vine  
He sits secure, and in the scale of life  
Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place.  
The man, whose virtues are more felt than seen,  
Must drop indeed the hope of public praise;  
But he may boast what few that win it can—  
That, if his country stand not by his skill,  
At least his follies have not wrought her fall.  
Polite refinement offers him in vain  
Her golden tube, through which a sensual world  
Draws gross impurity, and likes it well,  
The neat conveyance hiding all the offence.

---

From the Charge of Uselessness.

---

Not that he peevishly rejects a mode  
Because that world adopts it. If it bear  
The stamp and clear impression of good sense,  
And be not costly more than of true worth,  
He puts it on, and, for decorum sake,  
Can wear it e'en as gracefully as she.  
She judges of refinement by the eye,  
He by the test of conscience, and a heart  
Not soon deceiv'd; aware that what is base  
No polish can make sterling; and that yice,  
Though well perfumed and elegantly dressed,  
Like an unburied carcase tricked with flowers,  
Is but a garnished nuisance, fitter far  
For cleanly riddance than for fair attire.  
So life glides smoothly and by stealth away,  
More golden than that age of fabled gold  
Renowned in ancient song; not vexed with care  
Or stained with guilt, beneficent, approved  
Of God and man, and peaceful in its end.  
So glide my life away! and so at last,

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Conclusion.

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My share of duties decently fulfill'd,  
May some disease, not tardy to perform  
Its destin'd office, yet with gentle stroke,  
Dismiss me, weary, to a safe retreat  
Beneath the turf that I have often trod.  
It shall not grieve me, then, that once, when call'd  
To dress a Sofa with the flow'rs of verse,  
I play'd awhile, obedient to the fair,  
With that light task; but soon, to please her more,  
Whom flow'rs alone I knew would little please,  
Let fall th' unfinished wreath, and rov'd for fruit;  
Rov'd far, and gather'd much: some harsh, 'tis true,  
Pick'd from the thorns and briers of reproof,  
But wholesome, well-digested; grateful some  
To palates that can taste immortal truth;  
Inspid else, and sure to be despis'd.

But all is in His hand whose praise I seek.  
In vain the poet sings, and the world hears,  
If He regard not, though divine the theme.  
'Tis not in artful measures, in the chime

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Conclusion.

---

And idle tinkling of a minstrel's lyre,  
To charm His ear, whose eye is on the heart;  
Whose frown can disappoint the proudest strain,  
Whose approbation—prosper even mine.





AN  
EPISTLE  
TO  
JOSEPH HILL, Esq.

---

**D**EAR JOSEPH—five and twenty years ago—  
Alas, how time escapes!—'tis even so—  
With frequent intercourse, and always sweet,  
And always friendly, we were wont to cheat  
A tedious hour—and now we never meet!  
As some grave gentleman in Terence says,  
(’Twas therefore much the same in ancient days)  
Good lack, we know not what to-morrow brings—  
Strange fluctuation of all human things!  
True. Changes will befall, and friends may part,  
But distance only cannot change the heart:

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True Friendship rarely to be found.

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And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,  
One proof should serve—a reference to you.

Whence comes it then, that in the wane of life,  
Though nothing have occur'd to kindle strife,  
We find the friends we fancied we had won,  
Though num'rous once, reduc'd to few or none?  
Can gold grow worthless that has stood the touch?  
No—gold they seem'd, but they were never such.

Horatio's servant once, with bow and cringe,  
Swinging the parlour-door upon its hinge,  
Dreading a negative, and overaw'd  
Lest he should trespass, begg'd to go abroad.  
Go, fellow!—whither?—turning short about—  
Nay—stay at home—you're always going out.  
'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end.—  
For what?—An' please you, sir, to see a friend.  
A friend! Horatio cried, and seem'd to start—  
Yea marry shalt thou, and with all my heart.—  
And fetch my cloak; for, though the night be raw,  
I'll see him too—the first I ever saw.

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Story of a wise Emperor.

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I knew the man, and knew his nature mild,  
And was his plaything often when a child ;  
But somewhat at that moment pinch'd him close,  
Else he was seldom bitter or morose.  
Perhaps, his confidence just then betray'd,  
His grief might prompt him with the speech he made ;  
Perhaps 'twas mere good-humour gave it birth,  
The harmless play of pleasantry and mirth.  
Howe'er it was, his language, in my mind,  
Bespoke at least a man that knew mankind.

But, not to moralize too much, and strain  
To prove an evil of which all complain,  
(I hate long arguments, verbosely spun)  
One story more, dear Hill, and I have done.  
Once on a time an emp'ror, a wise man—  
No matter where, in China or Japan—  
Decreed that whosoever should offend  
Against the well-known duties of a friend,  
Convicted once, should ever after wear  
But half a coat, and show his bosom bare.

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Punishment inflicted for Breach of Friendship.

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The punishment importing this, no doubt,  
That all was naught within, and all found out.

Oh, happy Britain! we have not to fear  
Such hard and arbitrary measure here;  
Else, could a law like that which I relate  
Once have the sanction of our triple state,  
Some few, that I have known in days of old,  
Would run most dreadful risk of catching cold;  
While you, my friend, whatever wind should blow,  
Might traverse England safely to and fro,  
An honest man, close button'd to the chin,  
Broad-cloth without, and a warm heart within.

**TIROCINIUM:**  
**OR,**  
**A REVIEW OF SCHOOLS.**

**Κεφαλαιον δε παιδεια; ερθη τροφη.**

**PLATO.**

**Αρχη πολιτικας αγωγης, παν τροφα.**

**DIOG. LAERT.**



TO THE  
**REV. WILLIAM CAWTHORNE UNWIN,**  
RECTOR OF STOCK IN ESSEX,  
THE TUTOR OF HIS TWO SONS;  
THE FOLLOWING  
**P O E M,**  
RECOMMENDING PRIVATE TUITION  
IN PREFERENCE TO  
AN EDUCATION AT SCHOOL,  
IS INSCRIBED,  
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,  
**WILLIAM COWPER.**

*Olney, Nov. 6, 1784.*







## TIROCINIUM.

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**I**T is not from his form, in which we trace  
Strength join'd with beauty, dignity with grace,  
That man, the master of this globe, derives  
His right of empire over all that lives.

That form, indeed, th' associate of a mind  
Vast in its pow'rs, ethereal in its kind,  
That form, the labour of almighty skill,  
Fram'd for the service of a free-born will,  
Asserts precedence, and bespeaks control,  
But borrows all its grandeur from the soul.  
Hers is the state, the splendour, and the throne,  
An intellectual kingdom, all her own.

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Man borrows all his Grandeur from the Soul.

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For her the mem'ry fills her ample page ;  
With truths pour'd down from ev'ry distant age ;  
For her amasses an unbounded store,  
The wisdom of great nations, now no more ;  
Though laden, not incumber'd with her spoil ;  
Laborious, yet unconscious of her toil ;  
When copiously supplied, then most enlarg'd ;  
Still to be fed, and not to be surcharg'd.  
For her the fancy, roving unconfin'd,  
The present muse of ev'ry pensive mind,  
Works magic wonders, adds a brighter hue  
To nature's scenes than nature ever knew.  
At her command winds rise, and waters roar,  
Again she lays them slumb'ring on the shore ;  
With flow'r and fruit the wilderness supplies,  
Or bids the rocks in ruder pomp arise.  
For her the judgment, umpire in the strife  
That grace and nature have to wage through life,  
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill,  
Appointed sage preceptor to the will,

---

Man the chief Object in Creation.

---

Condemns, approves, and with a faithful voice  
Guides the decision of a doubtful choice.

Why did the fiat of a God give birth  
To yon fair sun, and his attendant earth?  
And, when descending he resigns the skies,  
Why takes the gentler moon her turn to rise,  
Whom ocean feels through all his countless waves,  
And owns her pow'r on ev'ry shore he laves?  
Why do the seasons still enrich the year,  
Fruitful and young as in their first career;  
Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees,  
Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze;  
Summer in haste the thriving charge receives  
Beneath the shade of her expanded leaves,  
'Till autumn's fiercer heats and plenteous dews,  
Dye them at last in all their glowing hues.—  
'Twere wild profusion all, and bootless waste,  
Pow'r misemploy'd, munificence misplac'd,  
Had not its Author dignified the plan,  
And crown'd it with the majesty of man.

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The Soul Immortal, or, Nature's Object incomplete.

---

Thus form'd, thus plac'd, intelligent, and taught,  
Look where he will, the wonders God has wrought,  
The wildest scorner of his Maker's laws  
Finds in a sober moment time to pause,  
To press th' important question on his heart,  
" Why form'd at all, and wherefore as thou art ?"  
If man be what he seems—this hour a slave,  
The next mere dust and ashes in the grave ;  
Endu'd with reason only to descry  
His crimes and follies with an aching eye ;  
With passions, just that he may prove, with pain,  
The force he spends against their fury vain ;  
And if, soon after having burnt, by turns,  
With ev'ry lust with which frail nature burns,  
His being end where death dissolves the bond,  
The tomb take all, and all be blank beyond—  
Then he, of all that nature has brought forth,  
Stands self-impeach'd the creature of least worth,  
And, useless while he lives, and when he dies,  
Brings into doubt the wisdom of the skies.

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Truths most important are the clearest.

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Truths that the learn'd pursue with eager thought  
Are not important always as dear-bought,  
Proving at last, though told in pompous strains,  
A childish waste of philosophic pains;  
But truths on which depends our main concern,  
That 'tis our shame and mis'ry not to learn,  
Shine by the side of ev'ry path we tread  
With such a lustre, he that runs may read.  
'Tis true that, if to trifle life away  
Down to the sun-set of their latest day,  
Then perish on futurity's wide shore,  
Like fleeting exhalations, found no more,  
Were all that Heav'n requir'd of human kind,  
And all the plan their destiny design'd,  
What none could rev'ence, all might justly blame,  
And man would breathe but for his Maker's shame.  
But reason heard, and nature well perus'd,  
At once the dreaming mind is disabus'd.  
If all we find possessing earth, sea, air,  
Reflect his attributes who plac'd them there,

---

Early Impressions the strongest.

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Fulfil the purpose, and appear design'd  
Proofs of the wisdom of th' all-seeing mind,  
'Tis plain the creature, whom he chose t' invest  
With kingship and dominion o'er the rest,  
Receiv'd his nobler nature, and was made  
Fit for the pow'r in which he stands array'd,  
That first or last, hereafter if not here,  
He too might make his author's wisdom clear,  
Praise him on earth, or, obstinately dumb,  
Suffer his justice in a world to come.  
This once believ'd, 'twere logic misapplied  
To prove a consequence by none denied,  
That we are bound to cast the minds of youth  
Belimes into the mould of heav'nly truth,  
That, taught of God, they may indeed be wise,  
Nor, ignorantly wand'ring, miss the skies.

In early days the conscience has in most  
A quickness, which in later life is lost :  
Preserv'd from guilt by salutary fears,  
Or, guilty, soon relenting into tears.

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Infant Instruction.

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Too careless often, as our years proceed,  
What friends we sort with, or what books we read,  
Our parents yet exert a prudent care  
To feed our infant minds with proper fare;  
And wisely store the nurs'ry by degrees  
With wholesome learning, yet acquir'd with ease.  
Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn,  
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn,  
A book (to please us at a tender age  
'Tis call'd a book, though but a single page)  
Presents the pray'r the Saviour deign'd to teach,  
Which children use, and parsons—when they preach.  
Lisping our syllables, we scramble next  
Through moral narrative, or sacred text;  
And learn with wonder how this world began,  
Who made, who marr'd, and who has ransom'd man.  
Points which, unless the scripture made them plain,  
The wisest heads might agitate in vain.  
Oh thou, whom, born on fancy's eager wing  
Back to the season of life's happy spring,

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**Pilgrim's Progress.**

---

I pleas'd remember, and, while mem'ry yet  
Holds fast her office here, can ne'er forget;  
Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale  
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail;  
Whose hum'rous vein, strong sense, and simple style,  
May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile;  
Witty, and well employ'd, and, like thy Lord,  
Speaking in parables his slighted word;  
I name thee not, lest so despis'd a name  
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame;  
Yet ev'n in transitory life's late day,  
That mingles all my brown with sober gray,  
Revere the man, whose PILGRIM marks the road,  
And guides the PROGRESS of the soul to God.  
'Twere well with most, if books, that could engage  
Their childhood, pleas'd them at a riper age;  
The man, approving what had charm'd the boy,  
Would die at last in comfort, peace and joy;  
And not with curses on his art, who stole  
The gem of truth from his unguarded soul.



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The Young Apostate.

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The stamp of artless piety impress'd  
By kind tuition on his yielding breast,  
The youth now bearded, and yet pert and raw,  
Regards with scorn, though once receiv'd with awe;  
And, warp'd into the labyrinth of lies,  
That babblers, call'd philosophers, devise,  
Blasphemes his creed, as founded on a plan  
Replete with dreams, unworthy of a man.  
Touch but his nature in its ailing part,  
Assert the native evil of his heart,  
His pride resents the charge, although the proof\*  
Rise in his forehead, and seem rank enough:  
Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross  
As God's expedient to retrieve his loss,  
The young apostate sickens at the view,  
And hates it with the malice of a Jew.

How weak the barrier of mere nature proves,  
Oppos'd against the pleasures nature loves!  
While, self-betray'd, and wilfully undone,  
She longs to yield, no sooner woo'd than won.

\* See 2 Chron. ch. xxvi. ver. 19.

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Contempt of Religion in Youth.

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Try now the merits of this blest exchange  
Of modest truth for wit's eccentric range.  
'Time was he clos'd, as he began, the day  
With decent duty, not asham'd to pray;  
The practice was a bond upon his heart,  
A pledge he gave for a consistent part;  
Nor could he dare presumptuously displease  
A pow'r, confess'd so lately on his knees.  
But now farewell all legendary tales—  
The shadows fly, philosophy prevails!  
Pray'r to the winds, and caution to the waves;  
Religion makes the free by nature slaves!  
Priests have invented, and the world admir'd  
What knavish priests promulgate as inspir'd;  
'Till reason, now no longer overaw'd,  
Resumes her powers, and spurns the clumsy fraud;  
And, common-sense diffusing real day,  
The meteor of the gospel dies away!  
Such rhapsodies our shrewd discerning youth  
Learn from expert inquirers after truth;

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Mischief of Public Schools.

---

Whose only care, might truth presume to speak,  
Is not to find what they profess to seek.  
And thus, well-tutor'd only while we share  
A mother's lectures, and a nurse's care ;  
And taught at schools much mythologic stuff,\*  
But sound religion sparingly enough ;  
Our early notices of truth, disgrac'd,  
Soon lose their credit, and are all effac'd.

Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,  
Lascivious, headstrong; or all these at once ;  
That, in good time, the stripling's finish'd taste  
For loose expence and fashionable waste  
Should prove your ruin, and his own at last ;  
Train him in public with a mob of boys,  
Childish in mischief only and in noise,

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\* The author begs leave to explain.—Sensible that, without such knowledge, neither the ancient poets nor historians can be tasted, or indeed understood, he does not mean to censure the pains that are taken to instruct a school-boy in the religion of the heathen, but merely that neglect of Christian culture which leaves him shamefully ignorant of his own.

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The Tyro's Progress in Vice,

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Else of a mannish growth, and five in ten  
In infidelity and lewdness men.  
There shall he learn, ere sixteen winters old,  
That authors are most useful pawn'd or sold ;  
That pedantry is all that schools impart,  
But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart ;  
There waiter Dick, with Bacchanalian lays,  
Shall win his heart, and have his drunken praise,  
His counsellor and bosom-friend shall prove,  
And some street-pacing harlot his first love.  
Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,  
Detain their adolescent charge too long ;  
The management of tiroes of eighteen  
Is difficult, their punishment obscene.  
The stout tall captain, whose superior size  
The minor heroes view with envious eyes,  
Becomes their pattern, upon whom they fix  
Their whole attention, and ape all his tricks.  
His pride, that scorns t' obey or to submit,  
With them is courage ; his effront'ry wit.

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Completed at College.

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His wild excursions, window-breaking feats,  
Robb'ry of gardens, quarrels in the streets,  
His hair-breadth 'scapes, and all his daring schemes,  
Transport them, and are made their fav'rite themes.  
In little bosoms, such achievements strike  
A kindred spark; they burn to do the like.  
Thus, half-accomplish'd ere he yet begin  
To show the peeping down upon his chin;  
And, as maturity of years comes on,  
Made just th' adept that you design'd your son;  
T' ensure the perseverance of his course,  
And give your monstrous project all its force,  
Send him to college. If he there be tam'd,  
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd,  
Where no regard of ord'ances is shown  
Or look'd for now, the fault must be his own.  
Some sneaking virtue lurks in him, no doubt,  
Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout,  
Nor gambling practices, can find it out.

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**Public Education a difficult Task.**

---

Such youths of spirit, and that spirit too,  
Ye nurs'ries of our boys, we owe to you!  
Though from ourselves the mischief more proceeds,  
For public schools 'tis public folly feeds.  
The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,  
With pack-horse constancy we keep the road,  
Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells,  
True to the jingling of our leaders bells.  
To follow foolish precedents, and wink  
With both our eyes, is easier than to think:  
And such an age as our's baulks no expense,  
Except of caution and of common-sense;  
Else, sure, notorious fact and proof so plain  
Would turn our steps into a wiser train.  
I blame not those who with what care they can  
O'erwatch the num'rous and unruly clan;  
Or, if I blame, 'tis only that they dare  
Promise a work of which they must despair.  
Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,  
An ubiquarian presence and controul—

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Relaxation of Discipline censured

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Elisha's eye, that, when Gehazi stray'd,  
 Went with him, and saw all the game he play'd?  
 Yes—ye are conscious; and on all the shelves  
 Your pupils strike upon have struck yourselves.  
 Or, if by nature sober, ye had then,  
 Boys as ye were, the gravity of men;  
 Ye knew at least, by constant proofs address'd  
 To ears and eyes, the vices of the rest.  
 But ye connive at what ye cannot cure,  
 And evils, not to be endur'd, endure,  
 Lest pow'r exerted, but without success,  
 Should make the little ye retain still less.  
 Ye once were justly fam'd for bringing forth  
 Undoubted scholarship and genuine worth;  
 And in the firmament of fame still shines  
 A glory, bright as that of all the signs,  
 Of poets rais'd by you, and statesmen, and divines.  
 Peace to them all! those brilliant times are fled,  
 And no such lights are kindling in their stead.

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Recollection of Early Scenes,

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Our striplings shine, indeed, but with such rays  
As set the midnight riot in a blaze;  
And seem, if judg'd by their expressive looks,  
Deeper in none than in their surgeons' books.

Say, muse, (for, education made the song,  
No muse can hesitate or linger long)  
What causes move us, knowing, as we must,  
That these *menageries* all fail their trust,  
To send our sons to scout and scamper there,  
While colts and puppies cost us so much care?

Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise;  
We love the play-place of our early days—  
The scene is touching, and the heart is stone  
That feels not at that sight, and feels at none.  
The wall on which we tried our graving skill,  
The very name we carv'd, subsisting still;  
The bench on which we sat while deep employ'd,  
Though mangled, hack'd, and hew'd, not yet destroy'd:  
The little ones, unbutton'd, glowing hot,  
Playing our games, and on the very spot;



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Prejudice in favour of Public Schools.

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As happy as we once, to kneel and draw  
The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw;  
To pitch the ball into the grounded hat,  
Or drive it devious with a dext'rous pat—  
The pleasing spectacle at once excites  
Such recollection of our own delights,  
That, viewing it, we seem almost t' obtain  
Our innocent sweet simple years again.  
This fond attachment to the well-known place,  
Whence first we started into life's long race,  
Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway,  
We feel it ev'n in age, and at our latest day.  
Hark! how the sire of chits, whose future share  
Of classic food begins to be his care,  
With his own likeness plac'd on either knee,  
Indulges all a father's heart-felt glee;  
And tells them, as he strokes their silver locks,  
That they must soon learn Latin, and to box;  
Then, turning, he regales his list'ning wife  
With all th' adventures of his early life:

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Prejudice determines in the Choice of Schools.

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His skill in coachmanship, or driving chaise,  
In bilking tavern bills, and spouting plays ;  
What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,  
How he was flogg'd, or had the luck t' escape ;  
What sums he lost at play, and how he sold  
Watch, seals, and all—till all his pranks are told.  
Retracing thus his *frolics*, ('tis a name  
That palliates deeds of folly and of shame)  
He gives the local bias all its sway ;  
Resolves that where he play'd his sons shall play,  
And destines their bright genius to be shown  
Just in the scene where he display'd his own.  
The meek and bashful boy will soon be taught  
To be as bold and forward as he ought ;  
The rude will scuffle through with ease enough,  
Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough.  
Ah, happy designation, prudent choice,  
Th' event is sure ; expect it, and rejoice !  
Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child—  
The pert made perter, and the tame made wild.

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**Parental Vanity.**

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The great, indeed, by titles, riches, birth,  
Excus'd th' incumbrance of more solid worth,  
Are best dispos'd of where with most success  
They may acquire that confident address,  
Those habits of profuse and lewd expense,  
That scorn of all delights but those of sense,  
Which, though in plain plebeians we condemn,  
With so much reason all expect from them.  
But families of less illustrious fame,  
Whose chief distinction is their spotless name,  
Whose heirs, their honours none, their income small,  
Must shine by true desert, or not at all—  
What dream they of, that with so little care  
They risk their hopes, their dearest treasure, there?  
They dream of little Charles or William grac'd  
With wig prolix, down-flowing to his waist;  
They see th' attentive crowds his talents draw,  
They hear him speak—the oracle of law!  
The father, who designs his babe a priest,  
Dreams him episcopally such at least;

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Hopes of Preferment, not

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And, while the playful jockey scours the room  
Briskly, astride upon the parlour broom,  
In fancy sees him more superbly ride  
In coach with purple lin'd, and mitres on its side.  
Events improbable and strange as these,  
Which only a parental eye foresees,  
A public school shall bring to pass with ease.  
But how? resides such virtue in that air  
As must create an appetite for pray'r?  
And will it breathe into him all the zeal  
That candidates for such a prize should feel,  
To take the lead and be the foremost still  
In all true worth and literary skill?  
“ Ah, blind to bright futurity, untaught  
“ The knowledge of the world, and dull of thought!  
“ Church-ladders are not always mounted best  
“ By learned clerks and Latinists profess'd.  
“ Th' exalted prize demands an upward look,  
“ Not to be found by poring on a book.

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Founded on Merit, but Intrigue.

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- “ Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek,  
 “ Is more than adequate to all I seek.  
 “ Let erudition grace him or not grace,  
 “ I give the bawble but the second place;  
 “ His wealth, fame, honours, all that I intend,  
 “ Subsist and centre in one point—a friend!  
 “ A friend, whate’er he studies or neglects,  
 “ Shall give him consequence, heal all defects.  
 “ His intercourse with peers, and sons of peers—  
 “ There dawns the splendour of his future years;  
 “ In that bright quarter his propitious skies  
 “ Shall blush betimes, and there his glory rise.  
 “ *Your Lordship, and Your Grace!* ‘what school  
     “ can teach  
 “ A rhet’ric equal to those parts of speech?  
 “ What need of Homer’s verse or Tully’s prose,  
 “ Sweet interjections! if he learn but those?  
 “ Let rev’rend churls his ignorance rebuke,  
 “ Who starve upon a dog’s-ear’d Pentateuch,  
 “ The parson knows enough who knows a duke.”—

---

Hopes of Patronage from

---

Egregious purpose ! worthily begun  
In barb'rous prostitution of your son ;  
Press'd on *his* part by means that would disgrace  
A scriv'ner's clerk, or footman out of place,  
And ending, if at last its end be gain'd,  
In sacrilege, in God's own house profan'd !  
It may succeed ; and, if his sins should call  
For more than common punishment, it shall ;  
The wretch shall rise, and be the thing on earth  
Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,  
To occupy a sacred, awful post,  
In which the best and worthiest tremble most.  
The *royal letters* are a thing of course—  
A king, that would, might recommend his horse ;  
And deans, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice,  
As bound in duty, would confirm the choice.  
Behold your bishop ! well he plays his part—  
Christian in name, and infidel in heart,  
Ghostly in office, earthly in his plan,  
A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man !

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Early Connections, often disappointed.

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Dumb as a senator, and, as a priest,  
 A piece of mere church-furniture at best;  
 To live estrang'd from God his total scope,  
 And his end sure, without one glimpse of hope!  
 But, fair although and feasible it seem,  
 Depend not much upon your golden dream;  
 For Providence, that seems concern'd t'exempt  
 The hallow'd bench from absolute contempt,  
 In spite of all the wrigglers into place,  
 Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace;  
 And therefore 'tis, that, though the sight be rare,  
 We sometimes see a Lowth or Bagot there.  
 Besides, school-friendships are not always found,  
 Though fair in promise, permanent and sound;  
 The most disint'rested and virtuous minds,  
 In early years connected, time unbinds;  
 New situations give a diff'rent cast  
 Of habit, inclination, temper, taste;  
 And he, that seem'd our counterpart at first,  
 Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd.

Young heads are giddy, and young hearts are warm,  
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.  
Boys are at best but pretty buds unblown,  
Whose scent and hues are rather guess'd than known ;  
Each dreams that each is just what he appears,  
But learns his error in maturer years,  
When disposition, like a sail unfurl'd,  
Shows all its rents and patches to the world.  
If, therefore, ev'n when honest in design,  
A boyish friendship may so soon decline,  
'Twere wiser sure t'inspire a little heart  
With just abhorrence of so mean a part,  
Than set your son to work at a vile trade  
For wages so unlikely to be paid.

Our public hives of puerile resort,  
That are of chief and most approv'd report,  
To such base hopes, in many a sordid soul,  
Owe their repute in part, but not the whole.  
A principle, whose proud pretensions pass  
Unquestion'd, though the jewel be but glass—



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Chief Advantages of Public Education.

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That with a world, not often over-nice,  
Ranks as a virtue, and is yet a vice;  
Or rather a gross compound, justly tried,  
Of envy, hatred, jealousy, and pride—  
Contributes most perhaps to enhance their fame;  
And emulation is its specious name.  
Boys, once on fire with that contentious zeal,  
Feel all the rage that female rivals feel;  
The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes  
Not brighter than in theirs the scholar's prize.  
The spirit of that competition burns  
With all varieties of ill by turns;  
Each vainly magnifies his own success,  
Resents his fellow's, wishes it were less,  
Exults in his miscarriage if he fail,  
Deems his reward too great if he prevail,  
And labours to surpass him day and night,  
Less for improvement than to tickle spite.  
The spur is powerful, and I grant its force;  
It pricks the genius forward in its course,

---

Emulation sometimes corrupts the Mind.

---

Allows short time for play, and none for sloth;  
And, felt alike by each, advances both:  
But judge, where so much evil intervenes,  
The end, though plausible, not worth the means.  
Weigh, for a moment, classical desert  
Against an heart deprav'd and temper hurt;  
Hurt, too, perhaps for life; for early wrong,  
Done to the nobler part, affects it long;  
And you are staunch indeed in learning's cause,  
If you can crown a discipline, that draws  
Such mischiefs after it, with much applause.

Connexion form'd for int'rest, and endear'd  
By selfish views, thus censur'd and cashier'd;  
And emulation, as engend'ring hate,  
Doom'd to a no less ignominious fate;  
The props of such proud seminaries fall,  
The Jachin and the Boaz of them all  
Great schools rejected, then, as those that swell  
Beyond a size that can be manag'd well,  
Shall royal institutions miss the bays,  
And small academies win all the praise?

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Seminaries not to be estimated by their Size.

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Force not my drift beyond its just intent,  
 I praise a school as Pope a government;  
 So take my judgment in his language dress'd—  
 “ Whate'er is best administer'd is best.”  
 Few boys are born with talents that excel,  
 But all are capable of living well;  
 Then ask not, Whether limited or large?  
 But; Watch they strictly, or neglect their charge?  
 If anxious only that their boys may *learn*,  
 While *morals* languish, a despis'd concern,  
 The great and small deserve one common blame,  
 Diff'rent in size, but in effect the same.  
 Much zeal in virtue's cause all teachers boast,  
 Though motives of mere lucre sway the most;  
 Therefore in towns and cities they abound;  
 For there the game they seek is easiest found;  
 Though there, in spite of all that care can do,  
 Traps to catch youth are most abundant too.  
 If shrewd, and of a well-constructed brain,  
 Keen in pursuit, and vig'rous to retain,

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*Tutors claim the Merits, but not the Defects, of their Pupils.*

---

Your son come forth a prodigy of skill;  
As, wheresoever taught, so form'd, he will;  
The pedagogue, with self-complacent air,  
Claims more than half the praise as his due share.  
But, if, with all his genius, he betray,  
Not more intelligent than loose and gay,  
Such vicious habits as disgrace his name,  
Threaten his health, his fortune and his fame;  
Though want of due restraint alone have bred  
The symptoms that you see with so much dread;  
Unenvy'd there, he may sustain alone  
The whole reproach—the fault was all his own!

Oh 'tis a sight to be with joy perus'd,  
By all whom sentiment has not abus'd;  
New-fangled sentiment, the boasted grace  
Of those who never feel in the right place;  
A sight surpass'd by none that we can show,  
Though Vestris on one leg still shine below;  
A father blest with an ingenious son—  
Father, and friend, and tutor, all in one.

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Paternal instruction recommended.

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How!—turn again to tales long since forgot,  
Æsop, and Phædrus, and the rest?—Why not?  
He will not blush, that has a father's heart,  
To take in childish plays a childish part;  
But bends his sturdy back to any toy  
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy:  
Then why resign into a stranger's hand  
A task as much within your own command,  
That God and nature, and your int'rest too,  
Seem with one voice to delegate to you?  
Why hire a lodging in a house unknown  
For one whose tend'rest thoughts all hover round  
your own?

This second weaning, needless as it is,  
How does it lac'rate both your heart and his!  
Th' indented stick, that loses day by day  
Notch after notch, till all are smooth'd away,  
Bears witness, long ere his dismissal come,  
With what intense desire he wants his home.  
But, though the joys he hopes beneath your roof  
Bid fair enough to answer in the proof,

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*Effects of early Separation.*

---

Harmless, and safe, and nat'ral, as they are,  
A disappointment waits him even there :  
Arriv'd, he feels an unexpected change ;  
He blushes, hangs his head, is shy and strange,  
No longer takes, as once, with fearless ease,  
His fav'rite stand between his father's knees,  
But seeks the corner of some distant seat,  
And eyes the door, and watches a retreat,  
And, least familiar where he should be most,  
Feels all his happiest privileges lost.  
Alas, poor boy !—the natural effect  
Of love by absence chill'd into respect.  
Say, what accomplishments, at school acquir'd,  
Brings he, to sweeten fruits so undesir'd ?  
Thou well deserv'st an alienated son,  
Unless thy conscious heart acknowledge—none ;  
None that, in thy domestic snug recess,  
He had not made his own with more address,  
Though some perhaps that shock thy feeling mind,  
And better never learn'd, or left behind.

---

Youthful Follies most effectually repressed by Parental Care.

---

Add too, that, thus estrang'd, thou can'st obtain  
 By no kind arts his confidence again ;  
 That here begins with most that long complaint  
 Of filial frankness lost, and love grown faint,  
 Which, oft neglected, in life's waning years  
 A parent pours into regardless ears.

Like caterpillars, dangling under trees  
 By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze,  
 Which filthily bewray and sore disgrace  
 The boughs in which are bred th' unseemly race ;  
 While ev'ry worm industriously weaves  
 And winds his web about the rivell'd leaves ;  
 So num'rous are the follies that annoy  
 The mind and heart of every sprightly boy ;  
 Imaginations noxious and perverse,  
 Which admonition can alone disperse.  
 Th' encroaching nuisance asks a faithful hand,  
 Patient, affectionate, of high command,  
 To check the procreation of a breed  
 Sure to exhaust the plant on which they feed.

---

Study should be relieved

---

'Tis not enough that Greek or Roman page,  
At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage;  
Ev'n in his pastimes he requires a friend  
To warn, and teach him safely to unbend,  
O'er all his pleasures gently to preside,  
Watch his emotions, and controul their tide;  
And, levying thus, and with an easy sway,  
A tax of profit from his very play,  
T' impress a value, not to be eras'd,  
On moments squander'd else, and running all to waste.  
And seems it nothing in a father's eye  
That unimprov'd those many moments fly?  
And is he well content his son should find  
No nourishment to feed his growing mind,  
But conjugated verbs and nouns declin'd?  
For such is all the mental food purvey'd  
By public hacknies in the schooling trade;  
Who feed a pupil's intellect with store  
Of syntax, truly, but with little more;  
Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock—  
Machines themselves, and govern'd by a clock.



---

By Exercise and Amusement.

---

Perhaps a father, blest with any brains,  
Would deem it no abuse, or waste of pains,  
T' improve this diet, at no great expense,  
With sav'ry truth and wholesome common sense;  
To lead his son, for prospects of delight,  
To some not steep, though philosophic, height,  
Thence to exhibit to his wond'ring eyes  
Yon circling worlds, their distance, and their size,  
The moons of Jove, and Saturn's belted ball,  
And the harmonious order of them all;  
To show him, in an insect or a flow'r,  
Such microscopic proof of skill and pow'r,  
As, hid for ages past, God now displays  
To combat atheists with in modern days;  
To spread the earth before him, and commend,  
With designation of the finger's end,  
Its various parts to his attentive note,  
Thus bringing home to him the most remote;  
To teach his heart to glow with gen'rous flame,  
Caught from the deeds of men of ancient fame;

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Private Tutors prevent the

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And, more than all, with commendation due,  
To set some living worthy in his view,  
Whose fair example may at once inspire  
A wish to copy what he must admire.  
Such knowledge, gain'd betimes, and which appears,  
Though solid, not too weighty for his years,  
Sweet in itself, and not forbidding sport,  
When health demands it, of athletic sort,  
Would make him—what some lovely boys have been,  
And more than one, perhaps, that I have seen—  
An evidence and reprehension both  
Of the mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth.

Art thou a man professionally tied  
With all thy faculties elsewhere applied,  
Too busy to intend a meaner care  
Than how t'enrich thyself, and next thine heir;  
Or art thou (as, though rich, perhaps thou art)  
But poor in knowledge, having none t' impart;—  
Behold that figure, neat, though plainly clad;  
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad;

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Bad Effects of Intercourse with Servants.

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---

Not of a nimble tongue, though now and then  
 Heard to articulate like other men ;  
 No jester, and yet lively in discourse,  
 His phrase well chosen, clear, and full of force ;  
 And his address, if not quite French in ease,  
 Not English stiff, but frank, and form'd to please ;  
 Low in the world, because he scorns its arts ;  
 A man of letters, manners, morals, parts ;  
 Unpatroniz'd, and therefore little known ;  
 Wise for himself, and his few friends alone—  
 In him thy well-appointed proxy see,  
 Arm'd for a work too difficult for thee ;  
 Prepar'd by taste, by learning, and true worth,  
 To form thy son, to strike his genius forth ;  
 Beneath thy roof, beneath thine eye, to prove  
 The force of discipline when back'd by love ;  
 To double all thy pleasure in thy child,  
 His mind inform'd, his morals undefil'd.  
 Safe under such a wing, the boy shall show  
 No spots contracted among grooms below,

Nor taint his speech with meannesses, design'd  
By footman Tom for witty and refin'd.  
There, in his commerce with the liv'ried herd,  
Lurks the contagion chiefly to be fear'd;  
For, since (so fashion distates) all, who claim  
An higher than a mere plebeian fame,  
Find it expedient, come what mischief may,  
To entertain a thief or two in pay,  
(And they that can afford th' expense of more,  
Some half a dozen, and some half a score)  
Great cause occurs to save him from a band  
So sure to spoil him, and so near at hand;  
A point secur'd, if once he be supplied  
With some such Mentor always at his side.  
Are such men rare? perhaps they would abound  
Were occupation easier to be found,  
Were education, else so sure to fail,  
Conducted on a manageable scale,  
And schools, that have outliv'd all just esteem,  
Exchang'd for the secure domestic scheme.—

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Intituled to Respect.

---

But, having found him, be thou duke or earl,  
Show thou hast sense enough to prize the pearl,  
And, as thou would'st th' advancement of thine heir  
In all good faculties beneath his care,  
Respect, as is but rational and just,  
A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust.  
Despis'd by thee, what more can he expect  
From youthful folly than the same neglect?  
A flat and fatal negative obtains,  
That instant, upon all his future pains;  
His lessons tire, his mild rebukes offend,  
And all th' instructions of thy son's best friend  
Are a stream choak'd, or trickling to no end.  
Doom him not then to solitary meals;  
But recollect that he has sense, and feels;  
And that, possessor of a soul refin'd,  
An upright heart, and cultivated mind,  
His post not mean, his talents not unknown,  
He deems it hard to vegetate alone.  
And, if admitted at thy board he sit,  
Account him no just mark for idle wit;

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The Man of Fashion should

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Offend not him, whom modesty restrains  
From repartee, with jokes that he disdains ;  
Much less transfix his feelings with an oath ;  
Nor frown, unless he vanish with the cloth.—  
And, trust me, his utility may reach  
To more than he is hir'd or bound to teach ;  
Much trash unutter'd, and some ills undone,  
Through rev'rence of the censor of thy son.

But, if thy table be indeed unclean,  
Foul with excess, and with discourse obscene,  
And thou a wretch, whom, following her old plan,  
The world accounts an honourable man,  
Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,  
And stood the test, perhaps on the wrong side ;  
Though thou hadst never grace enough to prove  
That any thing but vice could win thy love ;—  
Or hast thou a polite, card-playing wife,  
Chain'd to the routs that she frequents for life ;  
Who, just when industry begins to snore,  
Flies, wing'd with joy, to some coach-crowded door ;

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Send his Son from home.

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And thrice in ev'ry winter throngs thine own  
 With half the chariots and sedans in town,  
 Thyself meanwhile e'en shifting as thou may'st;  
 Not very sober though, nor very chaste;—  
 Or in thine house, though less superb thy rank,  
 If not a scene of pleasure, a mere blank,  
 And thou at best, and in thy sob'rest mood,  
 A trifler vain, and empty of all good;—  
 Though mercy for thyself thou can'st have none,  
 Hear Nature plead, show mercy to thy son.  
 Sav'd from his home, where ev'ry day brings forth  
 Some mischief fatal to his future worth;  
 Find him a better in a distant spot,  
 Within some pious pastor's humble cot,  
 Where vile example (your's I chiefly mean,  
 The most seducing, and the oft'nest seen)  
 May never more be stamp'd upon his breast,  
 Not yet perhaps incurably impress'd:—  
 Where early rest makes early rising sure,  
 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure,

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The Fashion-led—not apt to

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Prevented much by diet neat and plain ;  
Or, if it enter, soon starv'd out again :—  
Where all th' attention of his faithful host,  
Discreetly limited to two at most,  
May raise such fruits as shall reward his care,  
And not at last evaporate in air :—  
Where, stillness aiding study, and his mind  
Serene, and to his duties much inclin'd ;  
Not occupied in day-dreams, as at home,  
Of pleasures past, or follies yet to come,  
His virtuous toil may terminate at last  
In settled habit and decided taste.—  
But whom do I advise? the fashion-led,  
Th' incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead!  
Whom care and cool deliberation suit  
Not better much than spectacles a brute ;  
Who, if their sons some slight tuition share,  
Deem it of no great moment whose, or where ;  
Too proud t' adopt the thoughts of one unknown,  
And much too gay t' have any of their own.



---

Attend to an Author's Advice.

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But, courage man! methought the muse replied,  
Mankind are various, and the world is wide:  
The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind,  
And form'd of God without a parent's mind,  
Commits her eggs, incautious to the dust,  
Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust;  
And, while on public nurs'ries they rely,  
Not knowing, and too oft not caring, why,  
Irrational in what they thus prefer,  
No few, that would seem wise, resemble her.  
But all are not alike. Thy warning voice  
May here and there prevent erroneous choice;  
And some perhaps, who, busy as they are,  
Yet make their progeny their dearest care,  
(Whose hearts will ache, once told what ills may reach  
Their offspring, left upon so wild a beach)  
Will need no stress of argument t' enforce  
Th' expedience of a less advent'rous course:  
The rest will slight thy counsel, of condemn;  
But *they* have human feelings—turn to *them*.



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Depraved State of Society.

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---

To you, then, tenants of life's middle state,  
Securely plac'd between the small and great,  
Whose character, yet undebauch'd, retains  
Two thirds of all the virtue that remains,  
Who, wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn  
Your wisdom and your ways—to you I turn.  
Look round you on a world perversely blind;  
See what contempt is fall'n on human kind;  
See wealth abus'd, and dignities misplac'd,  
Great titles, offices, and trusts disgrac'd,  
Long lines of ancestry, renown'd of old,  
Their noble qualities all quench'd and cold;  
See Bedlam's closetted and hand-cuff'd charge  
Surpass'd in frenzy by the mad at large;  
See great commanders making war a trade,  
Great lawyers, lawyers without study made;  
Churchmen, in whose esteem their blest employ  
Is odious, and their wages all their joy,  
Who, far enough from furnishing their shelves  
With gospel lore, turn infidels themselves;

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The Effect of bad Education.

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See womanhood despis'd, and manhood sham'd  
With infamy too nauseous to be nam'd,  
Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,  
Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen,  
Else coarse and rude in manners, and their tongue  
On fire with curses, and with nonsense hung,  
Now flush'd with drunk'ness, now with whoredom  
pale,  
Their breath a sample of last night's regale;  
See volunteers in all the vilest arts,  
Men well endow'd, of honourable parts,  
Design'd by nature wise, but self-made fools;  
All these, and more like these, were bred at schools!  
And, if it chance, as sometimes chance it will,  
That, though school-bred, the boy be virtuous still;  
Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark,  
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark:  
As here and there a twinkling star descried  
Serves but to show how black is all beside.

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Remonstrances against a Father

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Now look on him, whose very voice in tone  
Just echoes thine, whose features are thine own,  
And stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,  
And lay thine hand upon his flaxen head,  
And say—My boy, th' unwelcome hour is come,  
When thou, transplanted from thy genial home,  
Must find a colder soil and bleaker air,  
And trust for safety to a stranger's care ;  
What character, what turn thou wilt assume  
From constant converse with I know not whom ;  
Who there will court thy friendship, with what views,  
And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose ;  
Though much depends on what thy choice shall be,  
Is all chance medley, and unknown to me.—  
Can'st thou, the tear just trembling on thy lids,  
And while the dreadful risque foreseen forbids ;  
Free, too, and under no constraining force,  
Unless the sway of custom warp thy course ;  
Lay such a stake upon the losing side,  
Merely to gratify so blind a guide ?

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Sending his Son to School.

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Thou can'st not! Nature, pulling at thine heart,  
Condemns th' unfatherly, th' imprudent part.  
Thou would'st not, deaf to Nature's tend'rest plea,  
Turn him adrift upon a rolling sea;  
Nor say, *Go thither*, conscious that there lay  
A brood of asps, or quicksands in his way;  
Then, only govern'd by the self-same rule  
Of nat'ral pity, send him not to school.  
No—guard him better. Is he not thine own,  
Thyself in miniature, thy flesh, thy bone?  
And hop'st thou not ('tis ev'ry father's hope)  
That, since thy strength must with thy years elope,  
And thou wilt need some comfort to assuage  
Health's last farewell, a staff of thine old age,  
That then, in recompense of all thy cares,  
Thy child shall show respect to thy gray hairs,  
Befriend thee, of all other friends bereft,  
And give thy life its only cordial left?  
Aware then how much danger intervenes,  
To compass that good end, forecast the means.

---

The Author puts a Question to

---

His heart, now passive, yields to thy command;  
Secure it thine, its key is in thine hand.

If thou desert thy charge, and throw it wide,

Nor heed what guests there enter and abide,

Complain not if attachments lewd and base

Supplant thee in it, and usurp thy place.

But, if thou guard its sacred chambers sure

From vicious inmates and delights impure,

Either his gratitude shall hold him fast,

And keep him warm and filial to the last;

Or, if he prove unkind (as who can say

But, being man, and therefore frail, he may?)

One comfort yet shall cheer thine aged heart—

Howe'er he slight thee, thou hast done thy part.

Oh barb'rous! would'st thou with a Gothic hand  
Pull down the schools—what!—all the schools i' th'  
land;

Or throw them up to liv'ry-nags and grooms,

Or turn them into shops and auction rooms?

A captious question, sir, (and your's is one).

Deserves an answer similar, or none.

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Himself, and explains.

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Would'st thou, possessor of a flock, employ  
 (Appriz'd that he is such) a careless boy,  
 And feed him well, and give him handsome pay,  
 Merely to sleep, and let them run astray?  
 Survey our schools and colleges, and see  
 A sight not much unlike my simile.  
 From education, as the leading cause,  
 The public character its colour draws;  
 Thence the prevailing manners take their cast,  
 Extravagant or sober, loose or chaste.  
 And, though I would not advertise them yet,  
 Nor write on each—*This Building to be Let*,  
 Unless the world were all prepar'd t' embrace  
 A plan well worthy to supply their place;  
 Yet, backward as they are, and long have been,  
 To cultivate and keep the MORALS clean,  
 (Forgive the crime) I wish them, I confess,  
 Or better manag'd, or encourag'd less.





THE  
DIVERTING HISTORY

OF

JOHN GILPIN;

SHOWING HOW HE WENT FARTHER THEN HE INTENDED,  
AND CAME SAFE HOME AGAIN.

---

**J**OHn GILPIN was a citizen  
Of credit and renown,  
A train-band captain eke was he  
Of famous London town.

John Gilpin's spouse said to her dear—  
Though wedded we have been  
These twice ten tedious years, yet we  
No holiday have seen.

---

Resolves to take an Excursion,

---

To-morrow is our wedding day,  
And we will then repair  
Unto the Bell at Edmonton  
All in a chaise and pair.

My sister, and my sister's child,  
Myself, and children three,  
Will fill the chaise: so you must ride  
On horseback after we.

He soon replied—I do admire  
Of woman-kind but one,  
And you are she, my dearest dear,  
Therefore it shall be done.

I am a linen-draper bold,  
As all the world doth know,  
And my good friend the calender  
Will lend his horse to go.

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To celebrate his Wedding-day.

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Quoth Mrs. Gilpin—That's well said;  
And, for that wine is dear,  
We will be furnish'd with our own,  
Which is both bright and clear.

John Gilpin kiss'd his loving wife;  
O'erjoy'd was he to find,  
That, though on pleasure she was bent,  
She had a frugal mind.

The morning came, the chaise was brought,  
But yet was not allow'd  
To drive up to the door, lest all  
Should say that she was proud.

So three doors off the chaise was stay'd,  
Where they did all get in;  
Six precious souls, and all agog  
To dash through thick and thin!

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Detained by Customers.

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Smack went the whip, round went the wheels,  
Were never folk so glad,  
The stones did rattle underneath  
As if Cheapside were mad.

John Gilpin at his horse's side  
Seiz'd fast the flowing mane,  
And up he got, in haste to ride,  
But soon came down again ;

For saddle-tree scarce reach'd had he  
His journey to begin,  
When, turning round his head, he saw  
Three customers come in.

So down he came ; for loss of time,  
Although it griev'd him sore,  
Yet loss of pence, full well he knew,  
Would trouble him much more.

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The Wine nearly forgot.

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'Twas long before the customers  
Were suited to their mind,  
When Betty screaming came down stairs—  
“ The wine is left behind ! ”

Good lack ! quoth he—yet bring it me,  
My leathern belt likewise,  
In which I bear my trusty sword  
When I do exercise.

•

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul !)  
Had two stone bottles found,  
To hold the liquor that she lov'd,  
And keep it safe and sound.

Each bottle had a curling ear,  
Through which the belt he drew,  
And hung a bottle on each side,  
To make his balance true.

---

Fully equipped, he starts on his Journey.

---

Then, over all, that he might be  
Equipp'd from top to toe,  
His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat,  
He manfully did throw.

Now see him mounted once again  
Upon his nimble steed,  
Full slowly pacing o'er the stones  
With caution and good heed!

But, finding soon a smoother road  
Beneath his well-shod feet,  
The snorting beast began to trot,  
Which gall'd him in his seat.

So, Fair and softly, John he cried,  
But John he cried in vain;  
That trot became a gallop soon,  
In spite of curb and rein.

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The Hat and Wig are lost.

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So, stooping down, as needs he must  
Who cannot sit upright,  
He grasp'd the mane with both his hands,  
And eke with all his might.

His horse, who never in that sort  
Had handled been before,  
What thing upon his back had got  
Did wonder more and more.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought;  
Away went hat and wig!—  
He little dreamt, when he set out,  
Of running such a rig!

The wind did blow, the cloak did fly,  
Like streamer long and gay,  
Till, loop and button failing both,  
At last it flew away.

---

Supposed he is riding a Race.

---

Then might all people well discern  
The bottles he had slung ;  
A bottle swinging at each side,  
As hath been said or sung.

The dogs did bark, the children scream'd,  
Up flew the windows all ;  
And ev'ry soul cried out—Well done !  
As loud as he could bawl.

Away went Gilpin—who but he ?  
His fame soon spread around—  
He carries weight ! he rides a race !  
'Tis for a thousand pound !

And still, as fast as he drew near,  
'Twas wonderful to view  
How in a trice the turnpike-men  
Their gates wide open threw.



---

Arrives at Edmonton Wash.

---

And now, as he went bowing down  
His reeking head full low,  
The bottles twain behind his back  
Were shatter'd at a blow.

Down ran the wine into the road,  
Most piteous to be seen,  
Which made his horse's flanks to smoke  
As they had basted been.

But still he seem'd to carry weight,  
With leathern girdle brac'd;  
For all might see the bottle-necks  
Still dangling at his waist.

Thus all through merry Islington  
These gambols he did play,  
And till he came unto the Wash  
Of Edmonton so gay.

---

From Edmonton he proceeds to Ware.

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And there he threw the wash about  
On both sides of the way,  
Just like unto a trundling mop,  
Or a wild goose at play.

At Edmonton his loving wife  
From the balcony spied  
Her tender husband, wond'ring much  
To see how he did ride.

Stop, stop, John Gilpin!—Here's the house—  
They all at once did cry;  
The dinner waits, and we are tir'd:  
Said Gilpin—So am I!

But yet his horse was not a whit  
Inclin'd to tarry there;  
For why?—his owner had a house  
Full ten miles off, at Ware.

---

The Calender amazed to see him.

---

So like an arrow swift he flew,  
Shot by an archer strong;  
So did he fly—which brings me to  
The middle of my song.

Away went Gilpin, out of breath,  
And sore against his will,  
Till at his friend the calender's  
His horse at last stood still.

The calender, amaz'd to see  
His neighbour in such trim,  
Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate,  
And thus accosted him:—

What news? what news? your tidings tell;  
Tell me you must and shall—  
Say why bare-headed you are come,  
Or why you come at all.

---

---

Supplied with another Hat and Wig.

---

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(Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit,  
And lov'd a timely joke;  
And thus unto the calender  
In merry guise he spoke:—)

I came because your horse would come;  
And, if I well forbode,  
My hat and wig will soon be here—  
They are upon the road.

The calender, right glad to find  
His friend in merry pin,  
Return'd him not a single word,  
But to the house went in;

Whence strait he came with hat and wig;  
A wig that flow'd behind,  
A hat not much the worse for wear,  
Each comely in its kind.

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---

Resolves to return to Edmonton.

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---

He held them up, and, in his turn,  
Thus show'd his ready wit—  
My head is twice as big as your's,  
They therefore needs must fit.

But let me scrape the dirt away  
That hangs upon your face;  
And stop and eat, for well you may  
Be in a hungry case.

Said John—It is my wedding-day,  
And all the world would stare  
If wife should dine at Edmonton,  
And I should dine at Ware!

So, turning to his horse, he said—  
I am in haste to dine;  
'Twas for your pleasure you came here,  
You shall go back for mine.

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The Horse again runs away with him.

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Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast !

For which he paid full dear ;

For, while he spake, a braying ass

Did sing most loud and clear ;

Whereat his horse did snort, as he

Had heard a lion roar,

And gallop'd off with all his might,

As he had done before.

Away went Gilpin, and away

Went Gilpin's hat and wig !

He lost them sooner than at first—

For why?—they were too big !

Now, mistress Gilpin, when she saw

Her husband posting down

Into the country far away,

She pull'd out half a crown ;

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---

Pursued by the Post-Boys.

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---

And thus unto the youth she said  
That drove them to the Bell—  
This shall be your's when you bring back  
My husband safe and well.

The youth did ride, and soon did meet  
John coming back amain ;  
Whom in a trice he tried to stop,  
By catching at his rein ;

But, not performing what he meant,  
And gladly would have done,  
The frightened steed he frightened more,  
And made him faster run.

Away went Gilpin ; and away  
Went post-boy at his heels !—  
The post-boy's horse right glad to miss  
The lumb'ring of the wheels.

---

Arrives safe in Town.

---

Six gentlemen upon the road,  
Thus seeing Gilpin fly,  
With post-boy scamp'ring in the rear,  
They rais'd the hue and cry:—

Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman!  
Not one of them was mute;  
And all and each that pass'd that way  
Did join in the pursuit.

And now the turnpike gates again  
Flew open in short space;  
The toll-men thinking, as before,  
That Gilpin rode a race.

And so he did—and won it too!—  
For he got first to town;  
Nor stopp'd till where he had got up  
He did again get down.



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Conclusion.

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Now let us sing—Long live the king,  
And Gilpin, long live he;  
And, when he next doth ride abroad,  
May I be there to see!

FINIS.



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*SMITH & DAVY, Printers, 17, Queen Street, Seven Dials.*

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